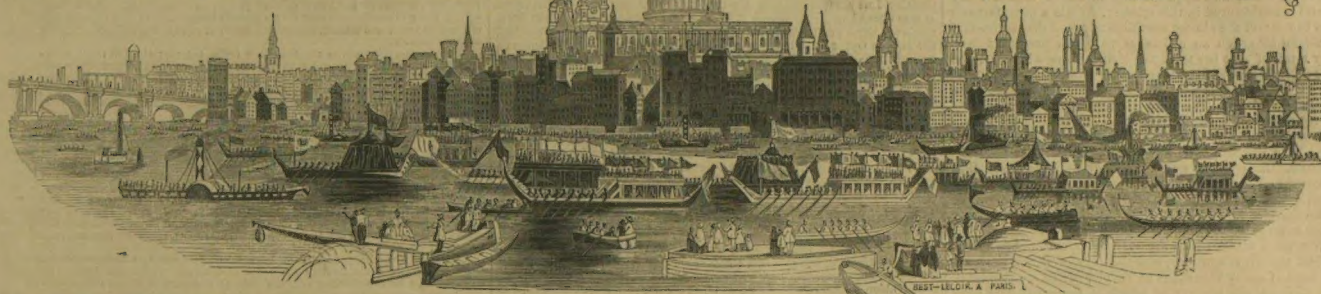


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THE FREE-TRADE AND FINANCIAL BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

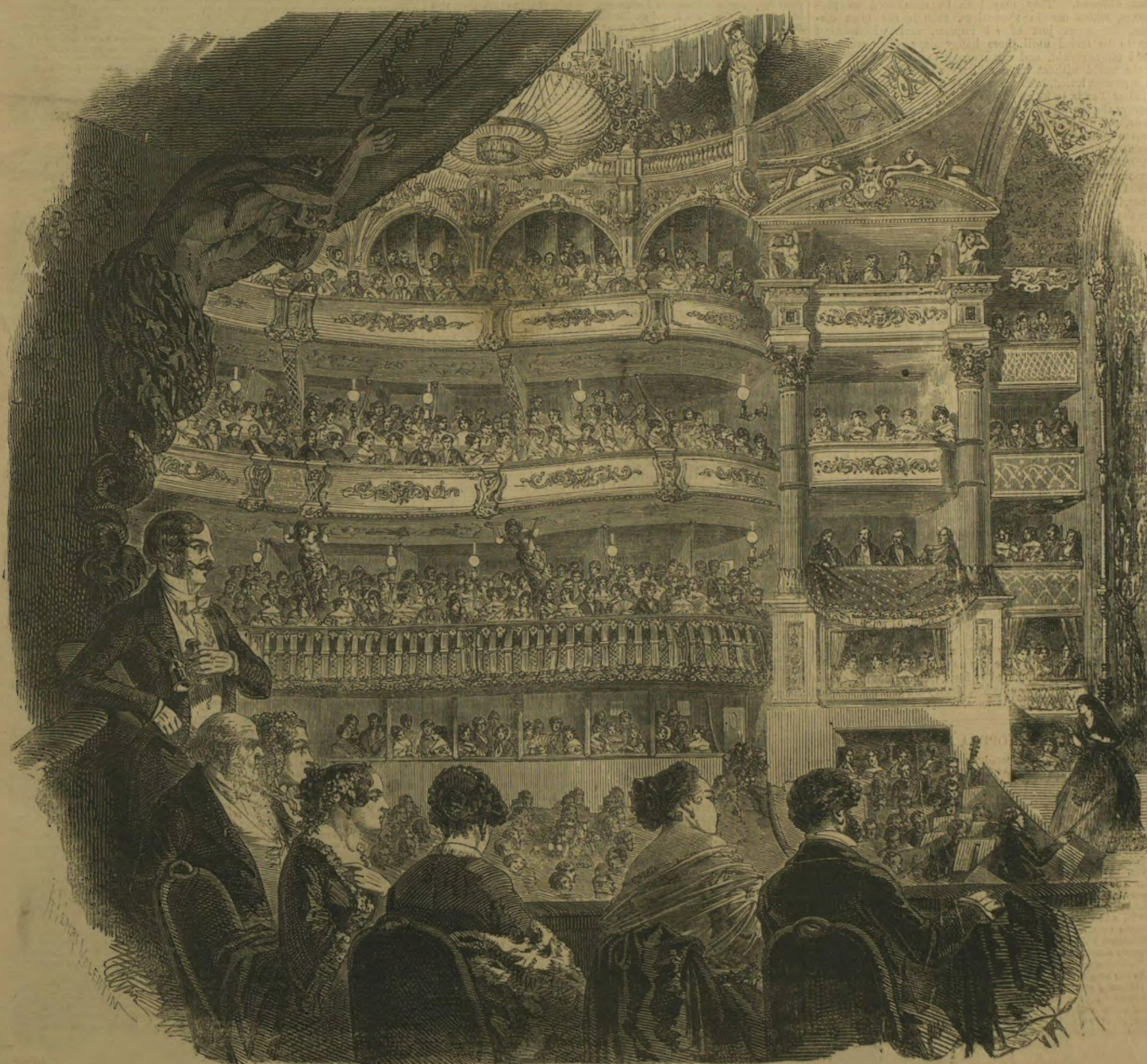
ALTHOUGH the Royal Speech prudently left unmentioned many of the topics which must soon occupy the attention of Parliament, the debate on the Address, uninteresting as it was, and, except for the escapade of Colonel Sibthorp, unusually dull and flat, showed pretty clearly what course the great current of talk that periodically sets in at this time of the year, and which continues to flow until August, is likely to take in 1851. From these indications, it is clear that neither the Papal question—although it will claim and receive pre-eminence both as a matter of talk and of work—nor Agricultural Distress, nor any one of the topics mentioned by her Majesty or the Ministry, will be allowed to monopolise the atten-

tion of the Legislature, to the neglect of those great fiscal questions which affect the employment and the earnings of the lower and middle classes of the people.

Those questions resolve themselves into two classes—one of indirect and the other of direct taxation; one of Free Trade, and the other of Revenue. In the first class are included the Excise Duties on Paper and Soap; the second comprises the Window Duties and the Income and Property Tax. Although there are other items of taxation which press for consideration—such, for instance, as the Tea Duties—the four we have selected are the most urgent; and are capable of abolition on the one hand, and of adjustment on the other, without the necessity for making a very serious inroad upon the national resources.

Hitherto, every experiment which has been made in reducing

and abolishing taxes that directly prevented the employment of the people and the extension of trade and manufactures, has been successful. The revenue, apparently sacrificed, has speedily been replaced; so that the Treasury has been no loser by those wise remissions. The abolition of the Excise duties on glass, of which Sir Robert Peel set the example, and of those upon bricks, which we owe to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, should encourage the country to demand, and the Ministry to grant, the immediate abolition of the Excise Duties on those two important articles Paper and Soap, which are yet subject to them. A Ministry that avows itself to be a friend of Free-Trade, and of which the individual members notoriously pride themselves on their adhesion to the liberal principles of commercial policy which dictated the reform of the tariff by Sir



THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

Robert Peel, cannot fail to see the necessity of taking off such clogs upon industry, even at the risk of some present loss of revenue. Free-Trade is but one-sided and partial, as long as any important manufacture is impeded by the visits of the excise-man. Did no question of public morality and public health enter into the consideration, the mischief of Excise duties upon these two articles would be great, preventing, as they do, the employment of perhaps a quarter of a million of people, and acting, as the Paper Duty is proved to do, as a direct tax upon an immense number of trades and pursuits, and upon the exportation of almost every class of goods manufactured in this country. While a manufacturer who wishes to convert the almost worthless refuse of the cotton-mill or the corn-field into such an article as paper, is prevented from doing so by a tax of £14 per ton upon that refuse—whether it be cotton-dust or straw—as soon as he attempts to make it useful, it is a mockery to assert that the principles of Free-Trade have been fairly or fully carried out. We have so often dwelt upon the injurious operation of these two Excise duties—especially the first—and its effects upon the education, the literature, and the morals of the people, that we need not, on this occasion, travel over the well-known ground. It is as a question of Free-Trade alone that we would urge, at the present time, upon the Legislature the policy as well as the justice of the abolition of both of them, whatever the immediate apparent sacrifice may be. The money they produce is no gain. A couple of millions per annum levied upon the exercise of trades which are not injurious to public health or morals, but the very contrary, and the levy of which prevents the employment of many thousands of people, cannot be profitable to the State to the whole amount at which it figures in the estimates. It acts badly in at least three different ways: it interferes with manufactures, which is one evil; it increases to the public the price of the commodities by at least double the amount which the State receives, which is the second evil; and it increases the number of persons dependant upon the poor-rates for support, which is the third, and by no means the least. It may fairly be estimated, that for the couple of millions of pounds sterling levied from the paper-mills and soap-works of this country, the people pay four millions more than they would otherwise have to pay for those articles; besides, in all probability, half a million of pounds sterling in poor-rates, which would not otherwise be required. When, in addition to these considerations of Free-Trade, it is a question of education and enlightenment, that the materials for instruction should be free, it is evident that true statesmanship should put the sponge upon the Paper Duty as a source of revenue, and look elsewhere for the necessary taxation. The question of the Excise Duty upon Soap is scarcely so important as that upon the Paper Duty; but the same arguments apply to it. To tax soap, is to tax a necessary of health and cleanliness; and, as a dirty people cannot be a moral people, even the Soap Duty becomes, like the Paper Duties, a question of social happiness and elevation.

The other class of fiscal questions comprises two which are somewhat different. They may both be considered as property taxes, which are in themselves, though the most disagreeable, the most just of all imposts, and which must continue to be levied until those happy days when we shall have paid off our debt, and can manage to live and play our part in the world without large military and naval armaments. But, as at present levied, both taxes are either unwise or unjust. The Window Tax is, in its very nature, unwise, because it is a tax that destroys the beauty of our street architecture, the comfort of our homes, and the health of large classes of the people. There is every reason to believe that the doom of this tax is sealed, and that the advocates of its abolition may spare themselves the trouble of pointing out in any further detail its manifold and manifest evils. The Income and Property Tax, which expires in April next, must be renewed. There is, unfortunately, no room for doubt upon that point; but, if the Government be wise, it will take the opportunity to make the tax a more just one, by establishing some difference between precarious income and realized property. As long as the present iniquitous system of making both pay alike is continued, so long will the State place itself in the position of a wilful wrong-doer, and so long will many persons consider it no offence, or, at most, a very venial one, to evade a tax which they feel to be unjust. They will make false returns of their incomes, and glory in the deed. No tax ever imposed in this country has been productive of more immorality in this respect than the Income Tax of Sir Robert Peel; and the Government will remain unpopular, and the people to some extent immoral, as long as its injustice is allowed to continue. The returns show too clearly to admit of doubt, that a systematic evasion of this tax, to a large and increasing amount, is annually practised.

All these are serious questions, and must occupy the attention of Parliament during the present session. Yet a very simple remedy might obviate the evils of all the obnoxious taxes which we have specified. By the increase of the Property Tax to five per cent.—leaving the Income Tax as it stands, at three per cent., and taxing all realized property, under as well as above £150 per annum—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his present surplus, might totally repeal the Window Duties, and the Excise Duties upon Paper and Soap. By this modification, the unfairness of the Property and Income Tax would be removed, and the holders of property would not be more heavily burdened than they are at present; for they would, in consideration of the additional two per cent. be relieved of that minor property tax the Window Duty. They would, in addition, enjoy, with the rest of the tax-paying classes, the advantages of cheaper education and cheaper literature, even if cheaper soap should be considered too trifling a boon to enter into their calculations. Whatever may be the present opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon these subjects, we would impress upon the advocates of the abolition of the Excise Duties upon Paper and Soap, and of the Window Duty, not to relax in their exertions to obtain their repeal. There is no time so favourable as the present; and arguments, supported by facts, cannot fail to influence the Government in its determination, if they are brought forward with sufficient energy and perseverance.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.

The frequenters of the Italian Opera-houses in London, in glancing at the engraving of the interior of the *Théâtre des Italiens* in the French capital, will be at once struck with the difference in the arrangement of the places. Here, privacy is as much sought as possible, and the private boxes with the curtains, are constructed to achieve that purpose. In Paris, on the contrary, the great object is to be seated in rows of stalls, but to be seen. The private boxes of the *habitués* is not only to see, but to be seen. The private boxes are therefore fronted by rows of stalls, commodious *faisoute* in fact, for the visitors; and thus the display of elegant toilettes is one of the most fascinating attractions of the Opera-house. The pretty hand, the well-shaped arm, or the *blanche poitrine*, can be exhibited to perfection in the brilliantly lighted Theatre. The present edition, in which the Italian Opera performances take place, has been formerly devoted to divers entertainments: at one time it was a kind of Sadler's Wells; in the olden days, and was called *Théâtre Nautique*; at another period it was a third theatre, under the title of *Théâtre de la Renaissance*, at which Madame Thillon made her *début* in Paris, as *Lucia*. About eight or nine years since, the Italians, after having been some time at the Odéon, took possession of the Salle Vendôme, and have remained therein to the actual epoch.

The Italian opera in Paris is not of such ancient date as the establishment at Her Majesty's Theatre. The first organized opera in Paris, as it was styled—was in 1763; but it was a failure, as was that in 1778. Its resuscitation, in 1789, was the work of the *coiffeur* of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; but the ex-

clusive privilege granted to this amateur hair-dresser was sold by him to Viotti, who established the opera at the *Théâtre de la Foire Saint Germain*, under the direction of the famed Cherubini, with Mestriño as *chef d'orchestre*. In those days the works of Cimarosa, Guglielmi, and Paisiello were the rage, executed by the celebrated buffo Raffaelli, the basso Rovellino, the *prima donna* Mmes. Moricelli, &c. Such was the success of the speculation, that a body of shareholders built a larger theatre in the Rue Feytaud; it was called, in compliment to the Count de Provence, Louis XVIII., *Théâtre de Monsieur*. The reign of terror, in 1793, broke up the Italian Opera undertaking, which remained dormant until 1801, when it reappeared at the *Théâtre des Victoires Nationales*, Rue Chantierne, under the patronage of General Bonaparte. It was opened with Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," which had been produced three years before at Vienna. The locality being inconvenient, the Italian Opera was removed in 1802 to the Salle Favart, which was opened under the direction of Mlle. Montanier, with a Government grant of 50,000 francs per annum. The lady-director failed in the speculation, and then the artists carried on the theatre for a year on the commonwealth principle, dividing the receipts, but it did not prosper. In 1804, the Emperor granted a subsidy to Picard, of the *Théâtre des Louvois*, and the Italian Opera was again removed. A popular composer, in addition to Cimarosa, were Paësi, to whom is ascribed by Fétis the invention of the *crescendo*, (so often attributed to Rossini), Farinelli, Mayer, Weigl, and Fioravanti. The *début* of the famed Spanish tenor, Garcia (father of Malibran and Viardot), in 1808, in Paësi's "Griseida," caused a revolution in the Italian lyric drama. He became the life and soul of the Opera Buila, introducing works not only by the composers we have named, but those of Giesconi, Martini, and, above all, the immortal Mozart, besides producing his own opera, "Poeta Calista," which had an extraordinary run. To Garcia succeeded, as director, Spontini, the composer of "La Vestale" and "Fernand Cortez." The performances were then increased to three times per week, at the Odéon; Tacchiniardi, the great tenor (father of Mmes. Persiani), was included in the troupe, with Crivelli, Angiardi, Porto, &c. After two years in the management, Spontini gave up the Opera Buila, and the *Pair* retained his post as Director of Music even after the fall of the Empire, when the privilege was granted by Louis XVIII. to Madame Catalani, as a reward for her moral antipathy to the fallen Emperor. A liberal annual grant of 160,000 fr. (£6400) accompanied the license. During the hundred days she fled with the Bourbons; but after Waterloo returned to Paris, and was again rewarded with the privilege. It is related that the husband of Catalani, that when asked by Paësi what company should be engaged, he replied, "Ma femme et quatre poupées." For some time, this system, of excluding all artists who might endanger her fame, answered, and Rodé's variations sufficed to fill the Salle Favart; but the public became fatigued at last with "perdrix, perdrix, perdrix," and, in 1818, her reign terminated. Curious enough, the young artist, who afterwards created a prodigious sensation in the operatic world, Mlle. Cinti (afterwards Cinti-Damoreau) and Madame Pasta made their *début* in 1816, without the slightest suspicion as to their future glory, under Catalani's management. Paësi returned to power, and improved the troupe, but was bitterly reproached for playing always his own "Agnese" and "Camilla," and for not producing the works of the popular star of Italy, Rossini. At length Paësi brought out the "Inganno fortunato," which the Italians in Algeria, of the wren of Pesaro, but no impression was made; and even the "Barbieri," mounted at the instance of Garcia, was but frigidly received, Ronzi de Begnis being the *Rosina*. But when Madame Mainville Fodor appeared in the part, Rossini's genius was recognised with rapture. Bordogni, Pellegrini, and Graziani made their *début* at the Salle Favart, and afterwards Levasseur. When the Opera Buila joined to the Académie Royal de Musique, Viotti became the director. French opera declined, and the former flourished with Rossini's masterpieces, Pasta's *Desdemona* being a veritable triumph, with Garcia's *Otello* and Levasseur's *Tago*. Galli, Naldi, and Zucchielli (the latter an Irishman) had afterwards great success as *bass*. In 1824 an important event occurred—the arrival of Rossini in Paris. In 1823 Garcia quitted Paris for London, and the *pair* *de l'Opéra* Italian. At length made his *début* at a concert in the *Théâtre Italien*. Curione and Donzelli were the tenors in vogue after Garcia, the latter especially in *Otello*. Then came Rubini, in 1825. He appeared as *Ramiro*, in Rossini's "Cenerentola," but he remained only a season, and it was not before 1833 he created a great sensation as *Marguerite* in "Lucia," and "Cenerentola," made head against Rossini's "Semiramide." In 1825, Mlle. Sontag made her *début*, as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere," with immense enthusiasm. In 1827, the great contralto Pisanini appeared; and, in 1828, the unrivalled Malibran made her *début*, and was afterwards joined by her father, Garcia. Shortly afterwards, his son, Manuel Garcia, brother of Viardot and the teacher of Jenny Lind, made his first appearance, as *Figaro*, in "Il Barbiere." He was the first singing-master in the world, as he now is. Nieder-meyer, a Genevese musician, was tried in a new opera; and then Halvy, the composer of the "Juive" and "La Tempesta," wrote the opera of "Clari," sustained by Malibran. After Sontag quitted the stage to become Comtesse de Rossi, Malibran was left in possession of the Italian Opera in Paris; but in 1831 she bore her *adieu* for England. Mlle. Heinefetter, David next, fixed public attention; but the *début* of the Titan of basses, Lablache, as *Figaro*, in "Il Barbiere," was a grand event for the Italian Opera in Paris. Then came Ivanhoff, Tamburini, Judith Grisl, and Mlle. Ungher. During the management of Robert and Severini, at the Salle Favart, Bellini's "Furtina" was produced for Giulia Grisi (the Grisi), Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache. Donizetti's "Mafio Fazio" and "Don Pasquale" were mounted for the same distinguished body of artists. Between 1834 and 1840, Mariani's "Bravo" and "Ildegonda," Mercadante's "Vestale" and "Briganti," Costa's "Maiek-Idel," Persiani's "Inez de Castro" and "Il Fantasma," Donizetti's "Lucia," "Linda," and "Elisir d'Amore," were the chief novelties. Madame Persiani's *début* in the *Sommabene* was in 1837; and that of Viardot, in *Desdemona*, was in 1838. Lablache, jun., appeared in *Figaro* in 1841. Salvini, Marini, and Ronconi were the successors of Rubini and Tamburini. In 1845 Verdi's opera were essayed, and works by Ricci and Pacini. M. Vatel was the director after the retirement of M. Viardot, who married the *prima donna* Pauline Garcia. The Italian opera was then given at the Odéon; but M. Vatel ultimately leased the Salle Vendôme, where he made a large fortune, until the revolution of 1848 occurred. He then resigned his privilege to a M. Dupla, whose reign was very brief. Ronconi was his successor; but, despite of the aid of Albani, and of Moriani, the tenor, the theatre was deserted. He struggled through 1848 and 1849 to the end of the season 1850, Angri making her *début* in this last year, but was ultimately compelled to retire by ministerial decree, and the privilege was granted to Mr. Lumley, who opened the season in November last, with Madame Sontag, who has been as popular as she was twenty years before. We have recently recorded the triumphant *début* of Mlle. Caroline Duprez.

Such is the rapid summary of the progress of the Italian Opera House in Paris. There is one great advantage for the spectator—there is no ballet. At eight o'clock the opera begins; between the acts there is a long delay, presided by the gentleman, or the lady, of the *Journal du Soir*, and the events of the day are discussed. The interior of the theatre is handsome; in form it is semicircular; the private boxes behind the open seats are elegant and commodious; the *facades* of the different tiers are richly decorated. The ceiling and proscenium were painted by Ferry; the plafond is in the shape of a cupola, with a rich chandelier; the dresses supplied by the French artist, M. Klagmann. The theatre will hold about 1200 persons. The ordinary season is from October 1 to March 31; but, as Mr. Lumley being a month later, it will only terminate the end of April. The prices of admission are moderate: the tariff is 10 francs for a stall; but this is raised, according to the degree of attraction, for the ticket hawkers. There are seats both under the orchestra stall, for which the price is only about three shillings; and the amphitheatre gallery is fifteen pence. The private boxes are let by subscription for the season. In the proscenium state box, with the drapery suspended, is seated the President of the Republic, who is a constant visitor. Since the management has been in Mr. Lumley's hands, the fashionable aspect of the theatre has been greatly restored, and the display of diamonds and the gaiety of the state of the ladies' costumes, render the *ensemble* on a full night very brilliant. The orchestra is not very large; it is conducted by M. Bousquet. It will be perceived by our Engraving that there are boxes on the stage, behind the curtain; these are generally filled by the friends of the *artistes* and by the *personnel* of the establishment.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday, information was received by the police that some persons had effected an entrance into the premises, 15, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, stealing £200 worth of railway shares, and various jewels, value £200, and other miscellaneous property, getting clear off with his booty.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic, following up the advantages he has hitherto gained on the political chess-board over the coalition of the Mountain and the majority, has got his "transition Ministry" to propose to the Assembly a measure for an additional pecuniary allowance, to enable him to meet with becoming dignity the necessary expenses of his high position. The Dotation Bill, as it is called, was submitted to the Assembly on Monday evening, by the new Minister of Finance, M. Germiny, who simply asked for an additional credit for 1851 of 1,800,000, instead of 2,160,000 granted to him in June, 1850. The Minister said he had no reasons to submit for his present proposition beyond those offered in the past year; and should, therefore, leave it at once to the delicate propriety of the Assembly.

No discussion followed, as the President intimated that the bill must be referred to the *bureau*, in order to appoint a committee to inquire and report upon the subject. This committee has since been appointed, and it is said that thirteen out of fifteen of its members are hostile to the measure. The belief, however, is very prevalent that the bill will be passed by the Assembly notwithstanding.

M. de Roche has presented a proposition to the National Assembly, to the effect that the reporting of judicial trials calculated to injure public morality or the honour of families, shall be interdicted, under a penalty of a fine of from 1000. to 10000.

A report, founded upon a private letter from Venice, states that the Duke of Bordeaux was lying in a dangerous state, without the slightest hope of recovery. This rumour, as may be naturally supposed, excited great consternation and grief among the Legitimists; and it was thought, that, in the event of the Duke's death, the Legitimists and the Orientalists would unite in supporting the claims of the Count de Paris to the throne. This report, however, requires confirmation.

A political conspiracy is said to have been discovered, which implicates General Labitte, while holding the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, by carrying on a correspondence with the Duke of Bordeaux, with the view of encouraging Legitimist principles.

M. Léon Fancher has written to the *Débat* to contradict the statement made by M. Blanqui, that 30,700 children out of 31,000 die at Manchester before reaching the age of 10. It must not, however, be taken for granted that the other side of the Channel, that we know so little of Great Britain as to speak of it as we should scarcely speak of the Chinese Empire.

From the general statement just published, of all the credits voted on the budget of which the subjects of which remain to be voted, it appears that the total amounts to 1,515 millions of francs. The receipts are only 1,369 millions, which gives an excess of expenditure over income for 1850 of 1,556 millions.

A new police-force, for Paris and some of the principal towns, called "Night Guard," is about to be organized by the President of Police. None will be admitted into this corps except such men as have served their time in the army, and whose conduct, while with their regiments, was irreproachable. The costume will be somewhat similar to that of the French fire-brigade.

A petition already signed by several thousand persons, has been actively carried about at Lyons, praying for a revision of the Constitution, and a prolongation of the President's powers.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin the only news of consequence is, that, on the 2nd instant, the ministry sustained a severe defeat in the Lower Chamber, by the rejection of the 30th section of the Government Ministerial Responsibility Bill. The numbers were—For the clause, 105; against it, 182.

AUSTRIA.

The spirit of Absolutist control and of military encroachment which the authorities have recently displayed, with reference to the very circumscribed liberties which the subjects of Austria are supposed to enjoy, has led to the revival of political conspiracies in Vienna; the advances from which city, under date the 30th ult., state, that a conspiracy had just been discovered there which was very extended in its ramifications. Even part of the garrison of Vienna had been made party to the conspiracy, and a general insurrection, involving persons—students, citizens, and officers on half-pay—have been arrested. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of those persons who attempt to mislead the soldiers. The Austrian press will not be allowed to notice these facts.

The Imperial ordinance relative to the definitive organisation of the political administrative authorities in the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, have been published. According to this arrangement, the territories of Lombardy and Venice are divided. The discontent existing in the former territory, and the intrigues of Mazzini have caused the number of troops there to be considerably augmented.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

By the advices received this week from Kiel, we learn that the affairs of the Duchies have at length begun to assume an aspect of satisfactory adjustment.

The Holstein Government have transferred their ministerial powers to the new Provisional Government appointed by the German Confederation, which consists of Baron Heintze, Interior; M. Prehn, Finance; M. Malmar, Justice; M. Heintzmann, Education; and Count Bieme, President of the Ministry.

In their proclamation, announcing the new order of things, the Stadtholders state that the Germanic Confederation intends to protect the established relations between Schleswig and Holstein.

The new Government has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Duchies, in which the fundamental laws which the Diet of 1848 had established, are abolished; the Diet is dissolved; the Frankfort fundamental laws for Germany are likewise abolished; and it is decided that all laws, decrees, and enactments which were passed since the 24th of March, 1848, will have only a provisional validity.

The Danish Government undertakes the guarantee for the paper-money issued by the late Holstein Government.

The Danish prisoners (700 privates and 10 officers) have been escorted to Rendsburg, where they will be brought to Kopp to be exchanged.

The King of Denmark has published laudatory addresses to the army and the navy.

One thousand eight hundred Austrian troops are preparing to occupy the city of Lubek.

BELGIUM.

In our accounts this week from Brussels we have an official notification of the income derived by the state from the indirect taxes in the year 1850, from which it appears that the property of Belgium was on the increase, even previous to 1849. In that year there was a considerable augmentation in these taxes, and in 1850 they amounted to above 3,000,000 francs more than in 1849.

The office of Minister of War has not yet been filled.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York, on the 2nd ult. Since our last advices, Congress has discussed several interesting subjects. On the 16th ult., petitions for a modification of the tariff were presented from the silk manufacturers of New Jersey; resolutions were adopted, calling on the President for official correspondence relative to Central America and the armed interference there of her Majesty's ships; and correspondence relative to Cuba was also taken up.

Washington accounts state that a large number of the leading members of Congress had signed a declaration of hostility against a menacing renewal of the slavery agitation of last year. The Secretary of State had accepted the tender of the authorities of Southampton, offering the use of that port (with free transportation of the goods to Vauxhall, within one mile of the building, for the Exhibition) for the American vessels conveying goods to the world's fair. The Secretary informs Mr. Crocker, the consul at Southampton, that orders will accordingly issue to the commander of the *St. Lawrence*.

From San Francisco we learn that another great fire had occurred in that city on the 14th of December, resulting in damage to the value of £20,000 sterling. It commenced in the store of Messrs. Cooke Brothers and Co. During the period from November 12th, 1849, to December 13th, 1850, 28,965,035 dollars of gold-dust were cleared from San Francisco custom-house.

The steam-ship *Atlantic* not arriving, though 25 days out, continued to be a source of great anxiety. Some of the journals expressed a belief that she had met with an accident and run for the Azores, &c.

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the usual mail from the islands, we have intelligence from Jamaica and Barbadoes of Jan. 14, Demerara and Trinidad of Jan. 11, Antigua of Jan. 15, St. Thomas of Jan. 19, and Vera Cruz of Jan. 7. The cholera was still prevalent at Montego Bay and Hanover; but at Kingston, Port Royal, and in other districts, it had almost disappeared. At Montego Bay, a skilful medical practitioner, had unfortunately fallen a victim to the disease. The other islands were generally healthy, and the crops appeared promising. At Barbadoes a larger crop of sugar was expected than had been known for years.

A fraud had been committed upon the American treasury, and a member of the Assembly was charged with being concerned in the same.

Jenny Lind has reached Havana, and, if we may believe the last accounts, was already the heroine of the day.

In the course of the year 1850 the number of German emigrants from the port of Antwerp is quoted at 7016. Of these 6134 went to New York, 737 to New Orleans, and 145 to Valparaiso. The number of emigrants from the port of Hamburg amounted to 7264; of these 6134 went to New York, 778 to New Orleans, and 136 to Rio Grande do Sul; to San Francisco, in the Brazil, 110; to Valparaiso, 237; to Quebec, 587; to San Francisco, in California, 212; and to Australia, 472. The number of emigrants from Antwerp was, in 1849, 10,360; in 1848, 11,073; and in 1847, 14,513. These figures show a steady decrease of German emigration—at least, so far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.

On Sunday afternoon, as some boys, who had clandestinely obtained possession of a waterman's boat, were rowing near Busby's Hole, the vessel got foul of a pier, and the tide running, the tide ran, the boat was upset, and the crew, who were rowing in great alarm, and capsize, the boat. The crew brought a number of persons to their assistance, and three were saved, but two were unfortunately drowned.



FEROZEPOR.—THE PORT.

INDIA.

Accounts in advance of the usual Overland Mail have been received during the week. They are dated Bombay, Jan. 3, and Calcutta, Jan. 21. The chief news by this arrival is the installation of Sir J. Grey at the head of the Bombay army, and Sir W. Gomm as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India; and the departure of their predecessors in office, Sir C. Napier and Sir Willoughby Cotton. The latter general arrived at Malta on the 27th ult. Previous to his departure he was complimented at Bombay by a splendid entertainment, consisting of a dinner, and a ball and supper, which were given in the Town Hall on the 31st of December, and were attended by the whole *dile* of the community, the late Commander-in-Chief having enjoyed a high degree of popularity in the presidency.

Sir C. Napier left Ferozepore on the 18th of December, *en route* to Karachi, where he was expected to arrive about the 8th of January; the steam-frigate *Mosufur* has been placed at his disposal by the Government. It is expected that he will leave Bombay for Europe by the mail steamer of the 17th of January. Sir Charles has published a farewell general order, deprecating the propensity of the officers of the Indian army

to incur debt, the extravagance and luxury of messes, and the fatal facilities for officers borrowing money at usurious interest afforded by the north-western banks of India. Sir Charles held his last Indian review at Ferozepore, on the 11th of December, and was enthusiastically received. In the evening he was entertained by her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; and, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, took occasion to declare that he had never known a more worthy and truly noble-minded man than his predecessor, Lord Gough; and spoke with the highest possible praise of the gallantry and efficiency of the Sepoy armies of the three Presidencies.

The Governor-General was on his progress northwards towards Peshawar. He had met with a splendid reception at Lahore in December; he was to meet the Maharajah Goolab Singh about the 24th of that month, and the ceremonies were expected to be most august on the occasion.

Sickness continued very prevalent among the troops in the Punjab—about 10 per cent. of the garrison at Lahore were in the hospital; at Peshawar there were 1400 men in hospital—they had lately 2600; the mortality, however, had not been great.

The act of the Legislative Council, authorising land to be procured for the use of the Calcutta Railway, had become law, though not till half the cold season had been lost. The first cargo of rails for the Bombay line had arrived, and matters were proceeding favourably.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, late Commissioner in Scinde, had resigned the service.

The systematic and long undetected falsification of the books of the North-Western Bank occupies the papers very much. They comment on the case as furnishing an instructive instance of the insufficiency of the usual precautions (regular audits and published accounts), as they are usually applied, for the protection of the shareholders of joint-stock companies.

CLIPPERTON ROCK.

(From a Correspondent.)

This most dangerous Rock and shoal in the North Pacific is but very little known, and thought by many not to exist; and the dangers are very often treated most carelessly by perhaps many who have navigated



CLIPPERTON ROCK AND ISLAND, IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

these seas. It is, therefore, important to guard those who may have to pass this way against such indifference; and this is the more necessary, as the rock lies in the direct road to San Francisco.

Clipper, or Clipper Rock and Island, is situated in the North Pacific Ocean, in latitude 10 deg. 13 min. 24 sec. N., and longitude 100 deg. 7 min. 30 sec. W. The island is between seven and eight miles long, and is almost an even height from one end to the other, and about six or eight feet above the sea-level. The rock in its highest point is about 150 or 170 feet; the width of the island it would be but wild conjecture to state, but to judge from appearances it is not more than 1700 or 1800 yards. The island is of the whitest sand, and the only appearance of vegetation is one continuous fine brown line, supposed to be a species of grass or rushes. The rock is conical, unequal, and jagged, and at the northern end has a circular hole right through, about 50 feet from the top. Breakers are seen tumbling over each other in wild confusion the whole extent of the island to windward and at the north-east and south-west ends, at different distances from the sand-bank. As the calms are sudden in

these latitudes, and the winds variable—Clipper being on the edge of the south-east trade—if a ship is anxious to sight it, let her pass to eastward of it, as the western side is evidently the windward side, if it becomes calm when they are in the neighbourhood; there is less danger when they are to leeward—the swell will throw them off. This Rock is laid down in some of the latest charts; for instance, Arrowsmith's large chart of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 10 deg. 26 min. N., and longitude 100 deg. 20 min. W. As there appears nothing to be gained by sighting this danger, all merchantmen are recommended to give it as wide a berth as possible. Ships may know when they are in the vicinity, by the presence of numerous sea-birds—the white gannet, wide-awake, and booby, which occupies the island of Clipper, are sometimes found roaming 50 and 60 miles, and very often much farther from their home.

Clipper is the most naked, solitary danger that imagination can picture, situated as it is in the midst of the ocean, 600 miles from Acapulco, and 500 from Socorro and Gallejo. The sand-bank seems ill able to support the weight of the huge rock, and the Rock itself appears

to be sinking into its treacherous foundation. The sight of this tremendous and distressing danger, and the reflections it calls up of the awful calamities it has been the cause of, reminds one of the sublime truth of M. de Lamartine's remark, when he was surveying some of the ruins of the Hill of Baalbeck, that "Silence is the only language of man, when what he feels outstrips the ordinary measure of his impressions." There is an association with the ruins in the midst of a desert, and this solitary Rock standing in the midst of the pathless ocean.

Our informant passed the Island on the 13th July, 1850, at five P.M.

The Rock may be seen in clear weather from the deck, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, and resembles a sail at first; but, as you approach it, it has the appearance of an immense castle. The colour of the Rock is very dark, in fact nearly black.

CHURCH LATELY ERECTED AT VIZIANAGRAM, RESIDENCY OF MADRAS, EAST INDIES.

This neat Church has recently been erected at the entrance to the Cantonment, on a site presented for the purpose by his Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram. The first stone was laid in October, 1849; the building was completed in May, and opened on Sunday, 24th of August, 1850, when Divine service was performed by the Rev. J. C. Street, A.M., Chaplain of Vizianagram. The edifice is capable of holding about 150 persons; and on the above occasion four children were baptised, three of whom were of poor native Christian parentage.

Vizianagram has for many years been a military station, but has never yet had the benefit of any place of public Protestant worship. The Church was built by general subscription, assisted by the Church Building Society. It will rejoice many of our readers to hear, this is the second church erected during the last few years within the Chaplaincy of Vizianagram; and that a third is now in course of building, at Chicacole, a civil and military station, about forty miles to the north of, and also in the same Chaplaincy.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)—Mr. Masterman, treasurer of the Fistula Infirmary, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a munificent donation of £200 paid by an individual, confidentially, to Mr. Frederick Salmon, the honorary surgeon and founder of the institution; and begs to apprize the donor of this truly charitable, generous, and serviceable gift, that, in accordance with the desire expressed to that gentleman, the amount has been carried to the credit of the building fund of the new hospital about to be erected in the City-road, upon the site of the Dyers' Almshouses, which has been purchased for that purpose by the committee of the Infirmary—35, Nicholas-lane.

AN OLD PRINTER.—We have in our employ a printer, 76 years of age, who commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's printing-office, London, in 1784, sixty-four years ago. He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in 1809, where he received a ball in the right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was also with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an ankle-bone by a grape-shot in the battle of Waterloo. This old man, after all his hard service, is still one of the swiftest and best compositors we have ever known, and, though lame of his wounds, is still able at "early dawn and dewy eve," while young men are wasting the golden hours in sensual pleasures, or snoring away in bed, to ramble over the fields and through the woods in search of wild flowers, with which he forms tempting bouquets for the belles of the village, or to gratify the wishes of some favourite little girl. It speaks well for the heart of the old soldier, that the children all love him.—*Blackstone Chronicle*, United States.

The beautiful tower erected in commemoration of the late Sir John Barrow at Ulverston, on the coast of Cumberland, was, on Thursday night, the 30th ult., struck by lightning, which partially destroyed the cupola and damaged other parts of the building. After the many instances of such casualties, it is a matter of surprise and regret that early means are not resorted to for guarding such beautiful structures against the destructive effects of atmospheric electricity.



CHURCH LATELY BUILT AT VIZIANAGRAM, MADRAS.

RECENT ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE PARTY CROSSING THE GLACIER DES BOSONS.



ABOVE THE GRAND PLATEAU—A LARGE CREVASSE.



ACCIDENT NEAR THE GLACIER DE TACOUNAG.



THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC, SEEN FROM BELOW THE ROCHER ROUGE.



THE GRANDS MULETS.—EVENING VIEW



THE AIGUILLES SANS NOM, SEEN FROM BELOW THE ROCHER ROUGE.

ages and received, and arrived at GREENOCK.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The two Houses of Convocation met

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.48 inches. The mean daily temperature was, on every day, except Sunday and Saturday, above the average of the same day in ten years. It has shown considerable variations during the week. Having been 36.5 degrees on Sunday, it rose to 49.2 degrees on Wednesday, when it was highest, and exceeded the average by 19.6 degrees. It fell to 37.1 degrees on Saturday. The temperature of the week was 41.1 degrees. The wind was generally in the north-west till Saturday, when it turned to north.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK, FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE SERPENTINE.

Old Lamere lay on his bed, his back against the wall, his head fixed on his work. The ticking of the clock that hung against the wall sounded loudly in the silence. This clock had belonged to his father, who was also a weaver, and it used to hang in the kitchen; for, in the palmy days of silk-weaving, a work-ben used to keep its place in the kitchen. It was the only thing the son had inherited from his father. The walnut-wood closet, the walnut-wood chest, the neat oak chairs—all had gone, except this clock. The black figures on its polished face were all worn off, except a black dot or two, and the brass hands were broken off half-way. But still, they could tell the time. Now, when the work was short, and a holiday was forced upon the weaver, that old clock would tell him of his happy days, and suggest such pleasant recollections to him, that he would go down to the garden and he would once more be in his father's house, leaning by the dead hearthstone, with his mother knitting and singing by his side.

At last the weary head the footstep of some one feeling the way up the dark and broken steps of the staircase. It was Kitty, with the bottles from the doctor. "There are two more steps broken, my father," she said, as she entered; "and it's as much as I could do to get up-stairs. The stench, too, is dreadful. It takes away your breath. No wonder the child died on the first-floor."

There was a look of despair in his face; and, as each bitter thought entered his brain, his forehead would wrinkle up, as the ripple on the water marks where the stone has fallen. His eye seemed so wild, that, hurrying to the medicine she had brought, she poured some into her hand, and rubbed his chest with it. From constantly leaning over the loom, the chest had become sore, so that he could not breathe without pain, and she thought he was suffering from it.

"It isn't that, Kit," he said, after a time; "it isn't that." Then, pointing to the loom, he added, "I've been at it till I've lost all this day, and yet I can't get that stain out. They'll dock me a penny a yard; I know they will—I know they will! Last week they docked Jim Bacon a penny for one not bigger than a fly dirt. They're fond of stains, they say so well. As Jim said, the taking of a penny a yard were like stopping the meat and giving the salt. Ah! it's too bad! It is 'pon my life!'"

"Kitty still went on rubbing, without answering her father. "Ah! you may rub and rub, my poor wench," he continued; "but it isn't doctors' stuff that will put strength and marrow into my bones. It's bread we want, Kit; bread, my girl! Our jaws grow rusty for want of munching, they do. Strength goes in at a hungry man's mouth—that's where strength goes in. But God's very good to us," he added, in a subdued tone, "and I don't feel hungry when we're sick; and Heaven be praised, I've been had these three days. It's one mouth less to fill, that's all!"

As if he found relief in talking, he went on pouring out his troubles. "Dear, dear! what wages will be next, I can't say. There isn't a house that hasn't lowered six per cent., and Master Clam is down to seventy-five. It's too bad! too bad! and such a beautiful craft as it is, too. To see those flowers growing under one's very hands—it seems like growing them. You know that Lily patterned dress I gave last week, Kit? Well, as its pretty white blossoms stole on to the silk, and its bright green leaves came springing out of nothing, as it were, they reminded me of just such another Lily that stood under the window where your grandmother used to sit of a summer's evening, knitting the warm stockings for her children were to wear in the winter. We used to call that window the Lily window, for the blessings and good things that came in there were the sweet perfume, child, that hangs about those sick men's hearts."

The girl's hand rested on the patch-work covering of the bed, and she sat silently listening to her father. His words always comforted her, even bitterly he spoke. It was that silent grief, when he would pass the days bending in sorrow over his work, his cares locked up in his own breast, that would make her heart bleed. His misery flew away with his words, for she would see, she spoke, the tight wrinkles on his forehead loosened one by one, as if charmed away by the holy thoughts that came into his mind. "Then," he went on, his cheek flushing, and his eye softening, before the picture he conjured up, "Then the trade was a living to all; the child's mouth could be filled, the mother could be the housewife, and the father take his rest. It was a bad day's work, Kit, when only four bright shillings jingled in the pocket; and now," he added, as he tossed his head, "we have three shillings. Then a mother took pride in her little ones. They were looked upon as blessings, not as curses. A pale face would set a parent's heart aching, it would. They didn't pray that the little ones might die, then, Kit; but the coffin was wept over, and death was feared, for he brought misery, not relief, as now-a-days."

He raised himself on his elbow, the better to look in her face. She was gazing at him; her large eyes brightened up, listening as intently as a child does to his tale. He took her thin cold hand in his, and went on with his story.

"My father till his children would ever snap at bread like hungry wolves. Thank heaven! he died whilst the cupboard was yet full—when we gave away in charity what would keep the flesh on our bones now. As for dining without meat. Hah!—and he laughed at the thought. "Dear! I can remember as well as yesterday, as every Saturday came, and I was a young man, and my father was a young man, my mother, with her work, and before I was strong enough to swing a hammer, and a full purse in her pocket, ready for the Saturday market, to buy the week's meat. How we used to quarrel among ourselves, who should be her 'beast,' as she called it; for she was always sure to have a halfpenny or so to spare when we were with her, poor soul. What a treat it was, to be sure. How the gas used to hiss and blaze as it rushed out, like steam from a kettle, lighting up the red meat and happy faces, as if it were doing it all for us. And then, after the dinner, you, Kit, every one stopping each other to ask after the home, or say some kind thing or other. How the butchers, too, would fight for my mother's custom; bowing and calling her 'ma'am,' and patting my head till her face would sparkle and dimple with pride and joy. Then the grocer's shops, too, their windows filled with fields of plums and sugar, with hedges of candied lemon peel, and crossed with cinnamon-canes as long as walking sticks, and I remember, after the dinner, as he added, "What a blessed gift is this remembrance of happiness, that brings back youth again, and lets me live once more in my father's house! Memory is a second youth, Kit."

The wind blowing through the broken panes, once more brought him back to his story.

"Instead of living in a novel like this"—and he pointed to the wretched wall, on which daily had its house with the bright blue plate, and well-soured knocker on the door. There was the room for working, for sleeping, and for sitting. There was the room, too, that no dirty shoe ever entered, the housewife's pride—the visitors' room, with the bunch of fresh evergreens in the clean fire-place, and the polished table, so bright that it was like looking into water. Such a room as ours we wouldn't have made a kennel of. Then our gardens, too! Oh how I long to walk in a garden, Kit! I remember, after the dinner, as he added, "What a blessed gift is this remembrance of happiness, that brings back youth again, and lets me live once more in my father's house! Memory is a second youth, Kit."

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then. But now, as soon as the child can turn a wheel, it must earn its mouthful. It isn't right; indeed it isn't right. Study is called idleness now-a-days."

Again they were silent, each busy with his own thoughts. "How long does it take, Christian, Kit?" at last he asked; "without waiting for an answer, he said, with a shudder, 'Ugh! I dread that day! I fear it more than any other! Each moment of it seems to tear my heart open, it brings back olden times so. I see that little room of ours where the stuffed birds were, with the table piled up with the warm covering the good mother had worked for her children. I see the happy brothers and sisters looking at the Christmas presents with straining eyes; and then I can't help seeing the old man, Kit. Then, as night comes on, the sound of music and the patter of feet with my groans. Ugh! I won't, I mustn't think of it, or it will drive me mad," and, throwing himself on his pillow, he buried his face in it, as if to shut out the scene he had pictured.

The little girl, bursting into tears, rocked her body to and fro in her grief.

"How wretched we are," she cried. "None are so wretched as we are."

The old man, as he heard the words, with an effort roused himself. He saw the tears oozing out from between the thin fingers she held before her face, and, placing his hand on her shoulder, shook her gently. "My dear," he said, in a soft, patient voice, "go, see if there is yet bread in the cupboard!"

Yes, there was a crust.

"Kit!" he said, as she stood holding it before him, "we are yet happy, my girl. We have bread to eat, and a roof to cover us. God grant our neighbours fare not worse!"

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

Shakespeare's delightful comedy of "As You Like It" was revived on Saturday, in a very satisfactory manner, regarding the cast, the scene and general theatrical appointments. We had, in fact, one of the most beautiful and picturesque dramas placed upon the boards in an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque manner. The Forest of Arden was, indeed, realized, with its trees and fantastic groves, and its ride bridges. The play was excellently acted, from Mrs. Keen's exquisite *Forest of Arden* scene, to Mr. Keen, in *Jaques*, recites the meditative and descriptive passages with admirable taste and elocution. *Toussaint* and *Audrey*, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Keen, had none of their wanted honour. Mr. Addison improves on acquaintance, and in the part of *Adonis*, claims our sympathies. Mr. Wigan, in *Orlando* is the gem of the piece. So thoroughly an appreciative and intelligent rendering is not within our recollection. In certain artistic points, too, it was admirable, and showed a power of sustaining character through various and contrasting changes of scene, and in the final speech, and it would be manifestly inconvenient to anticipate the remarks to which that address may give a more fitting motive.

On Tuesday, a new and original comic drama, under the title "Good for Nothing," was produced. The work of Mr. Buckstone, and one of rare excellence. Truth, nature, and originality are aimed at in it with remarkable success. The theme is of the humblest kind. A street romp is the heroine—an orphan girl, brought up under the care of two generous operatives, a market-gardener, and a railway fire-stoker. The latter, personated by Mr. Howe, is a brilliant individual, who always commences discussion with passion; and the former, an apparently calm interlocutor, who finishes all argument with a rage. Between these two worthies, the girl grows up wildly in the company of rude boys at hop-scotch, and is the source of a great deal of trouble to her honest protectors. Her parents offer the lady of the house, who demands his rent at an inconvenient opportunity, and they are in peril of being sold up and turned out. The poor girl's sympathies are now aroused, and her heart is, besides, appealed to by a young carpenter, who gives her good advice. She is found, however, and devotes some savings, made by her foster-fathers, to the discharge of the rent. A five-pound note, which she receives for recklessly plunging into the river to save an infant, also maintains a bright future for the family. Her parents offer the lady of the house, who demands his rent at an inconvenient opportunity, and they are in peril of being sold up and turned out. The poor girl's sympathies are now aroused, and her heart is, besides, appealed to by a young carpenter, who gives her good advice. She is found, however, and devotes some savings, made by her foster-fathers, to the discharge of the rent. A five-pound note, which she receives for recklessly plunging into the river to save an infant, also maintains a bright future for the family. 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FOOT-RACE AT BAYSWATER.

minutes—here the dog kills against time; at other times two dogs are matched to kill 20 rats, each dog having the pit to himself—time is kept, and whichever dog kills his 20 in the shortest time, wins. Again, in other matches odds are given; that is, one dog is to kill 25 in as short a time as another kills 20; at other times there is a kind of handicap in which dogs of different weights enter; thus, a dog weighing 15 lb. will have (we will say) to kill 20 in five minutes, the dog of 20 lb. has 25, the dog of 10 lb. has 15, or as the terms of the sweepstakes may be made. These dogs are usually terriers or bull-terriers.

The show dogs, or Fancy Pets, as they are termed, are solely valued for beauty of their respective sort. The King Charles, that has now for many years stood as prime pet with ladies, ranks in estimation as he more or less exhibits the following perfections:—smallness of size, symmetry as to proportions, richness of colour, and length of ears. The black-and-tan are the most admired—the depth of colour in the black, and richness of the tan, constituting the beauty of each colour. The absence of white greatly enhances the value of these colours: thus, as a nominal price, we will say that a fairish-coloured black-and-tan dog, with white on his feet, white in front of his neck (alias a frill to his shirt), and a little white on his nose, is worth five guineas; take away the white paws, he

is worth ten; with no white on his neck and chest, £20, with no white at all, £40. We merely mention a supposed price, to show how certain perfections raise it where fancied but not intrinsic merit is the standard by which price is measured. Spaniels are often to be seen at spaniel shows for which £150 would not be taken, and those not the property of gentlemen or men of large means either. There is one dog, called Prince, the property of a person named Jeffries; for this animal (of course having every esteemed quality in perfection) we believe £250 has been offered and refused. The price these dogs are valued at is no doubt perfectly ridiculous; for, as to use a spaniel for sporting purposes, the King Charles is good for nothing; the Blenheim, though often not exceeding him in size, is, in fact, where covers are not too strong for him, is a merry little fellow, who will rattle game up in good style.

Italian greyhounds are chiefly valued for perfection in symmetry and colour. They are dogs of undoubtedly less intellect than other breeds; but, though it is not generally supposed to be the case, their speed is sufficient to enable a brace of good ones, on a level and smooth down, to catch a hare, if they get a favourable start. They may, however, in a general way, be held as quite useless.

To what is held as beauty in the Isle of Skye terrier we are quite a

stranger, never having taken the trouble to enquire: who brought such shapeless little monsters into vogue, we know not; they have been a rich harvest, however, to the dog-stealers, for any turnspit-legged, long backed little mongrel they could lay their hands upon, from not being thought worth being kept out of danger, they did, and he was sold as an Isle of Skye of the purest breed; but, supposing he was so, it would speak but little in his favour, for they are by no means good dogs for destroying vermin, which is the leading merit of the terrier, but few of the Isle of Skyes have any idea of the thing. We never saw one yet of a beautiful or rich colour, and their symmetry is, in point of beauty of proportion, on a par with that of the crocodile or alligator; however, any one wishing to learn what merit or recommendations they may have, may see some of the choicest specimens at Aliston's.

Shaw's, in Bunhill-row, is also much celebrated for its shows of Fancy Pets and rat-killing matches, and there are many places where similar exhibitions take place, but this short description, and the far better representation of the one before us, will be sufficient to give the reader an idea of what he might expect to see; if he wishes for more particular information, he has only to personally visit either of the places mentioned.



FANCY DOG-SHOW.

why the works of Hogarth, so much more than those of any other artist, are objects of meditation. Our intellectual natures love the mirror that gives them back their own likenesses. The mental eye will not bond long with delight upon vacancy.

Coleridge, with truth, observes.

Another line of eternal separation between Hogarth and the common painters of droll and grotesque subjects, with whom he is often confounded, is the sense of beauty which, in the most unpromising subjects, seems never wholly to have deserted him—Hogarth, in whom the satirist never extinguished that love of beauty which belonged to him as a poet.

Fielding pays a very just and happy tribute to the genius of Hogarth, saying:—

He who would call the ingenious Hogarth a burlesque painter would, in my opinion, do him very little honour; for, sure it is much easier, much less the subject of admiration, to paint a man with a nose, or any other feature, of a preposterous size, or to expose him in some absurd or monstrous attitude, than to express the affections of men on canvas. It hath been thought a vast commendation of a painter to say his figures seem to breathe; but surely it is much greater and nobler applause than they appear to think.

When his health, about the sixty-fifth year of his age, began to decline, Hogarth purchased a small house at Chiswick, to which he retired during the summer, amusing himself with making slight sketches, and re-touching his plates:—

This house stood till lately on a very pretty spot; but the demon of building (says Cunningham) came into the neighbourhood, choked up the garden, and destroyed the secluded beauty of Hogarth's cottage. The garden, well stored with walnut, mulberry, and apple-trees, contained a small study, with a head-stone placed over a favourite bullfinch, on which the artist had etched the bird's head, and written an epitaph. The cottage contained many snug rooms, and was but yesterday the residence of a man of learning and genius—Mr. Cary, the translator of Dante.

The inscription upon the tomb is from the pen of the equally celebrated David Garrick:—

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reached the noblest point of art;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And, through the eye, correct the heart.
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If either touch thee, turn away!
For Hogarth's honoured dust lies here.

FINE ARTS.

CHOICE EXAMPLES OF ART WORKMANSHIP. Cundall and Addey, and G. Bell.

The Exhibition of Ancient and Medieval Art, given in 1849 by the Society of Arts, presented so many specimens of rare excellence as to merit a full illustration in this handsome volume. Never before, we think, had so costly a collection of articles of vertu been assembled in this country: the Royal and noble kindly lent their priceless heirlooms, their gems, and the richest contents of their cabinets, to add to the magnificence of this wondrous display of human art. Such an opportunity of commemorating some of its most exquisite triumphs was not, therefore, to be lost; and the artist and publishers of the volume before us have acted wisely, in availing themselves of the multiplied resources of fine engraving and printing to accomplish so desirable an object as seeking to perpetuate man's ingenuity and skill, profusely exhibited in these "choice examples." They include some seventy specimens, the title of the collection, nicely drawn by Philip H. de la Motte, and engraved, under his superintendence, by C. Thurston Thompson, G. and E. Dalziel, W. G. Mason, Thomas Williams, O. Jewitt, Thomas Bolton, &c.

The Engravings are accompanied by descriptions reprinted from the Society of Arts' Catalogue. We have selected two specimens—one a Gothic Monstrance, in silver, enriched with tabernacle-work and figures of saints. The foot on which it is placed is of the 15th century. It is the property of H. Magliac, Esq.

The second specimen is a Vase of Palissy-ware, of the 16th century—a large vase enriched with Cupids holding festoons of flowers and masks—the property of H. T. Hope, Esq.

This ware, it may be interesting to add, takes its name from Bernard, of Palissy, a native of Chapel-Briant, in France, who, on seeing an enamelled earthenware vessel, turned from his profession as a surveyor and glass-painter, to persecute the pursuit of a white enamel with which to cover pottery; and, though he never attained his aim, he succeeded, after fifteen years' intense labour and constant sacrifice, in discovering a kind of enamel in imitation of jasper, which he produced adapted to earthenware objects in relief. Improving afterwards on this, he produced what he denominates *rustic pieces*, which consist of vessels, having upon them reptiles, fish, insects, plants, and fossil-shells in relief and in their natural colours. There exist, also, by the same artist, arabesque ornaments in relief, and of varied colours, and others that are perforated; some of the former raised after the designs of François I'riot. He likewise executed figures and statuettes, some of them for garden decoration.

The Vases of various Medieval ware are among the best engraved of these examples. We are glad to see the exquisite set of Ivory Carvings attributed to Flamingo, in the series.

The work has been produced in first-rate manner, so as to be in itself a fine instance of art-workmanship. Each example is printed upon a large leaf of thick vellum paper, tinted; and it has ample margin to display the beautiful form of the object. The printers are entitled to no small share of the praise to be awarded to the parties engaged in producing this volume of "Choice Examples," which must find its way into the library of every lover of tasteful art and vertu. It is likewise a beautiful record of a highly successful movement to advance the public appreciation of the triumphs of olden artistic skill.

ORIENTAL ALBUM: CHARACTERS, COSTUMES, AND MODES OF LIFE, IN THE VALLEY OF THE NILE. Illustrated by E. PRINCE. With Descriptive Letter-press by J. A. ST. JOHN. Madden.

The title of this work well speaks its aim and object: for here, in a volume of some three hundred pages, we have a most characteristic picture of the native population of the Valley of the Nile, one of the most remarkable features of the "scenic face" of the Old World.

The selected subjects are artistically lithographed, from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Prince, and these are most beautifully printed in tint, and coloured after nature. They are very properly selected from different localities, so as to present a picture of the characteristics of each. Thus we have a mounted and armed soldier from Alexandria, or Damietta; a woman from Rosetta, a girl from the Delta of the Nile, Lower Egypt; an Egyptian boy in the Delta; a young girl from Nazari, or Rosetta; a young girl from Kousa, an Abyssinian slave, an Omani, a Jew, and a Christian, a Jew, and a Christian, and a lady, with her Galla slave, from Cairo; Bedouins from Suéz, Egypt; Women drawing water from the



A VASE.—PALISSY WARE, 16TH CENTURY.

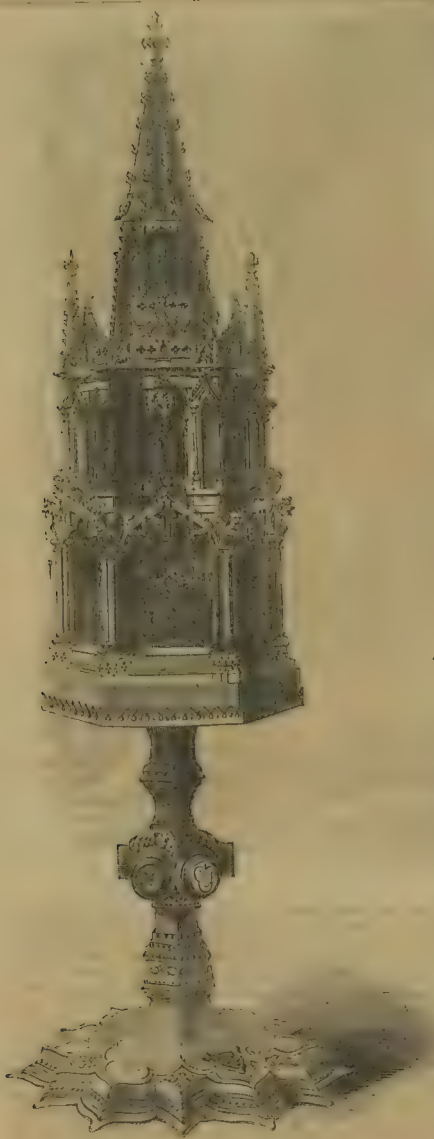
Nile; Peasants of Upper Egypt; Nomads of the Eastern Thebaid Desert, with their Dromedaries; Kafilah, with Camels; Arab Sheikh smoking, from the coast of the Red Sea; Nedji Horse, from Arabia; Nubians, Abyssinians, &c.; and it adds not a little to the picturesque quality of the illustrations, that each figure is backed with a scene from its native country. The frontispiece, we should add, is a whole-length portrait of the late George Lloyd, Esq., author of "Travels in the Himalaya Mountains," at whose suggestion the present series of Drawings was undertaken.

The letterpress is from the pen of Mr. St. John, whose able work on "Egypt and Mohammed Ali" is sufficient warranty of his qualification for his present labour. Each portrait is accompanied by two pages of description, written in a sparkling, attractive manner, yet with attention to minute detail, and the every-day life of the persons portrayed.

We have engraved one of the subjects—a young Arab girl returning from the bath at Cairo. After describing the hammams, or warm bath, Mr. St. John says:—"The little Arab girl, who, in the accompanying lithograph, is depicted returning from the bath bearing a large basket



ARAB GIRL RETURNING FROM THE BATH, CAIRO.—FROM "CHARACTERS, COSTUMES, AND MODES OF LIFE IN THE VALLEY OF THE NILE."



A MONSTRANCE.—SILVER, 15TH CENTURY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TOMB OF HOGARTH, IN CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.

EVERY lover of ennobling art will learn with regret that the tomb of our great painting moralist, in Chiswick churchyard is falling into a perilous condition. A correspondent informs us that the tomb is "gradually assuming a position which the first high wind may determine, and the monument be lost to us for ever." Within a few months it has inclined some inches, and some time since it was from ten to twelve inches out of the perpendicular; and a mason, after examining it with his line, has confirmed this statement, and considered the monument unsafe, and thought four inches more would complete its fall. We trust that some kindly hand will rescue this very interesting memorial of true genius from decay. There surely needs no evidence of Hogarth's claims to support this appeal, though it is always pleasant to read the eloquent tribute of one man of genius so kindred merits. Charles Lamb has said:—

The quantity of thought which Hogarth crowds into every picture would alone *unparagon* every subject which he might choose. The faces of Hogarth have not a mere momentary interest, as in caricatures, or those grotesque physiognomies which we sometimes catch a glance of in the street, and, struck with their whimsicality, wish for a pencil and a power to sketch them down, and forget them again as rapidly; but they are permanent, abiding ideas. Not the sports of nature, but her necessary eternal classes. We feel that we cannot part with any of them, lest a link would be broken. Hogarth's mind was eminently reflective; and, as it has been well observed of Shakespeare, that he has transused his own poetical character into the person of his dramas, Hogarth has impressed a thinking character upon the persons of his canvases. This reflection of the artist's own intellect from the faces of his characters is one reason

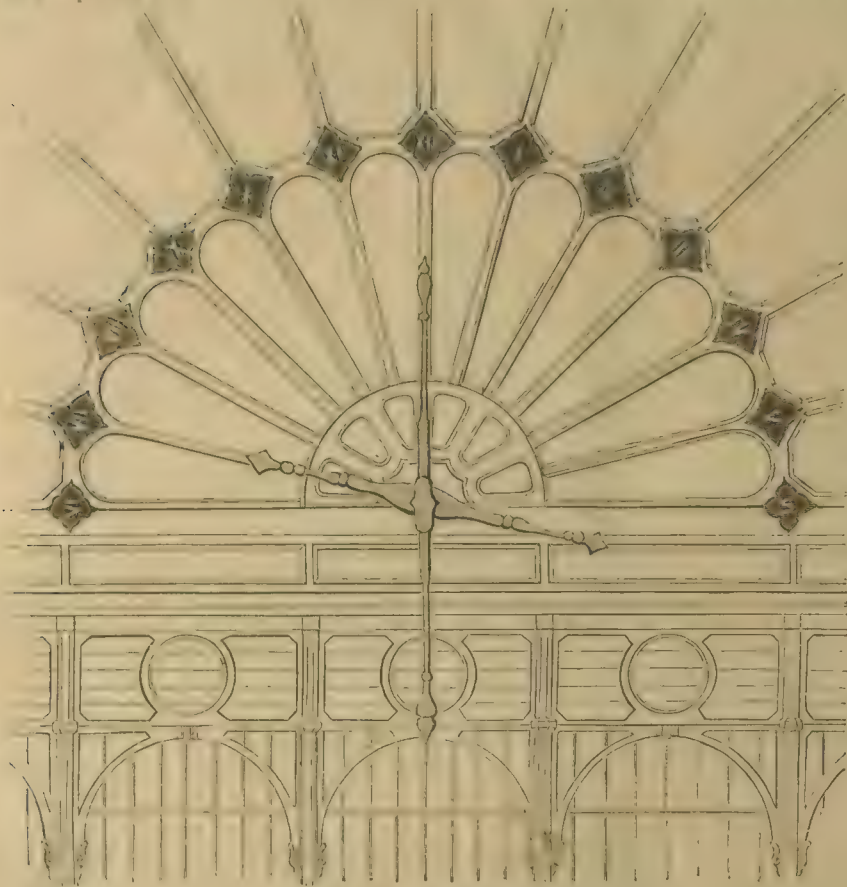


TOMB OF HOGARTH, IN CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.

MAXWELL, JAMES, of N. S. Weston Ha., H.E.I.C.S., second son of the late General Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Cassiowood Castle, county of Lanark.

NEW MUSIC.

SHEPHERD'S ELECTRIC CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.



HANDS AND FACE OF THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.

In adapting Mr. Shepherd's beautiful Electrical Clock to the external design of the building in Hyde-Park, now nearly ready for the reception of the world's industrial products, Mr. Owen Jones, to whom all matters of ornament connected with the building have been left, has ingeniously contrived a plan by which the conventional form of a circle for the face of the clock is done away with, in order that the elevation of the south end of the transept might not be disfigured. In our illustration, showing the arrangement of the hands and figures, it will be seen that the clock-face in the present instance is a semicircle, having, as usual, twelve divisions, and that the figure 12 is, also as usual, at the top of the circle, the numbers corresponding with one clock, &c., likewise follow in the usual order: but, as with one hand only the semicircular dial would be left by the hour-hand for intervals of each alternate twelve hours, a second number 6 has been added on the west side of the dial, and also a second hour hand, which points to the number 6 on the west side as the first hour-hand leaves the number 6 on the east side. The hour-circle is 24 feet in diameter. The hands are of copper, gilt. The minute hand is 16 feet long, purposely shortened so as not to descend below the fanlight frame. The 12 figure-plates, which are of zinc, are secured to, and correspond in shape with, the intersectional spaces formed by the second semi-circular bar from the centre, and the radial bars of the great southern fanlight of the transept. The figures are painted white on a blue ground, in order to harmonise with the two prevailing colours of the external decoration of the building. The whole has a very unique and pleasing appearance.

Electrical Clocks are by no means new. We remember to have seen more than one in action, many years since, at Mr. Dent's, in the Strand; and Bala's Electrical Clocks were fixed in different parts of the house numbered 345, in the Strand, when occupied by the Electric Telegraph Company, and one on his plan at the office of the same company in Lothbury. There was also one fixed in front of the Polytechnic Insti-

tution, in Regent-street; and several have since been fixed at various private houses. Each of these last mentioned was worked in connexion with an earth-battery, which was found, in some cases, to afford, if not an uncertain, at any rate, an insufficient amount of power.

The effect of Mr. Shepherd's improvements in the application of electricity to horological purposes has been to attain a greater uniformity and certainty in the going of his clocks; and, at his establishment in Leadenhall-street, he has one of his Electrical Clocks in connexion with a Smee's battery, at work for the last two years. At Mr. Wood's, Hampstead, and at other private houses, they have been found to keep excellent time. At Mr. Pawson's, St. Paul's Churchyard, eight of such clocks have been successfully used. The leading features in Mr. Shepherd's Clock are the application of the wonderful agent electricity to the winding up of the impulse-spring or weight; in order to render the escapement, or impulse given, certain in its action; and to improvements in affecting the movement of the train in order to denote the hours, minutes, and other subdivisions of time.

In the Great Exhibition Clock, certain alterations in the details of the magnetic apparatus have been rendered necessary in order to suit the particular case; and here we may notice, that, besides the great Electrical Clock for the transept, which we shall attempt to describe, two dials of smaller size, one at the east and the other at the west end of the Building, will also be set to work in connexion with it. The electric current to each of the two auxiliary clocks will be transmitted through copper wires coated with gutta serena.

The mechanism of the clock, a view of which is given, will be fixed in the south gallery of the transept, at about 48 feet below the centre of the dial, and motion communicated to the hands by means of a rod made up of several lengths of brass tubing screwed together, and of 13 inch in diameter. The clock frame is much lighter than usual, as the ordinary heavy weights are entirely dispensed with. There are two

wheels, within the frame, placed vertically—the escape wheel, to which the power is applied, of 10 inches diameter, and a larger or central vertical wheel, of 18 inches diameter, working into the pinion on the arbor of the escape wheel, which is in two parts, the teeth of each part being placed in opposite directions; on one part the click and ratchet escapement acts being moved by the electro-magnets, while the teeth of the other part are employed to lock the train and prevent it running forward from the action of the wind on the hands. The large wheel revolves once in two hours, the spindle of which projects beyond the frame, and carries a bevelled wheel of 12 inches diameter, placed vertically, which revolves with it. In order to give motion to the vertical rod already described, the bevelled vertical wheel works into a second bevelled wheel placed horizontally, and above the first, on the axis of the horizontal bevelled wheel, the vertical rod or shaft revolves; and by means of wheel-work at the top of the shaft, the hands of the Clock are also made to revolve.

The whole will be kept in motion by a series of powerful electro-magnets, eight in number, on which is wound a total length of 25,000 feet of copper-wire, of the size usually denominated "No. 18, Birmingham wire-gauge," the weight of the wire being nearly one and a half cwt. Six small batteries of Smee's construction will be used in connexion with the electro-magnets. Mr. Shepherd prefers Smee's battery to any other, on account of its simplicity and the ease with which it is recharged when required.

Besides the 24-foot dial on the south side of the Transept, two smaller dials, already alluded to, each of 13 feet diameter, will be fixed in front of

the galleries, at the east and west end of the building respectively, in the centre line of the main aisle, or, as some call it, the nave. All the dials will be governed by one pendulum, which will take its place among the other clocks intended to be exhibited. [See the third illustration.] The pendulum is kept in motion by electro-magnetism, on a plan entirely differing from any method previously invented. The magnet is employed merely to bend a spring at each vibration to a certain fixed extent, the reaction of the spring giving the necessary impulse to the pendulum, by which means the variations which are continually taking place in the batteries have no effect on the time measured by the pendulum. At the end of each vibration of the pendulum it comes in contact with a small spring tipped with platinum, which completes the necessary circuit for giving motion to the several clocks. One of the great advantages of Shepherd's clock is that the largest hands may be moved with all the accuracy of those of an astronomical clock. The impulse spring is screwed on to a brass stud fixed on the bed plate, through a slot in which the pendulum vibrates. It has a small arm extending nearly at right angles, and a second arm which projects from the armature, which being attracted down by the action of the magnet, the poles of which pass through the bed-plate, the other end of the armature comes in contact with the arm projecting from the impulse spring, and raises it so as to lock the upper end in a detent, which is screwed on to the same stud as the impulse-spring.



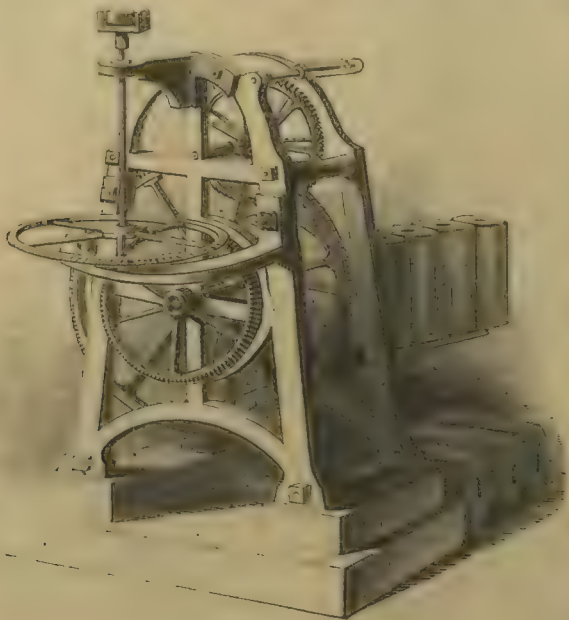
THE PENDULUM.

The pendulum, in the course of its vibration, comes in contact with the upper part of the detent, which it lifts up, thereby leaving the impulse-spring free to drop on the side of the pendulum, and follow it for a short space of its vibration, so as to give it the necessary impulse, forming what is technically called among clock-makers the *pendulum escapement*, and which, in the present instance, is in its most perfect form. The pendulum, as above mentioned, has been in action for some weeks past at the ancient Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi.

THE LAW OF CHEQUES.—Cheques were first authorised by the Stamp Act, 55 Geo. 3, c. 184. But that act was amended by 9 Geo. 4, c. 4, a. 15; the only amendment being that fifteen miles are substituted for ten miles, within which from the place of residence of the banker the cheque must be issued. If a cheque is issued without this distance, it is not only no cheque, but subjects the drawer or issuer and all concerned to penalties. A cheque must bear date on or before the day on which it is issued. A post-dated cheque is illegal. It is not perhaps generally known that a cheque for a less sum than 20s. is void and illegal, subjecting the parties to a penalty of £20, mitable to not less than 2s. If a party draws a cheque and his deposit at the banker's is not sufficient to pay it, he is liable to an action, without notice of the refusal of the bankers to cash the cheque. The drawer of a cheque is not discharged by any delay of the holder in presenting it, provided the delay does not exceed six years. But if the banker fails, then a delay of more than a day after the receipt of the cheque casts the loss on the holder of the cheque; whereas had he (the holder) not delayed the presentation of it beyond the next day, he could recover from the drawer. It is, therefore, very dangerous to the holder of a cheque to delay presentation for payment. The banker is liable for all forgeries when cheques have been properly filled up, and the drawers have not been guilty of gross negligence. Cheques afford strong proofs of the payment of debts.—*Shaw.*

RAILWAYS.—The first propounder in print of a general system of iron railways with steam traction, for public transit, was Thomas Gray, in the year 1820. He also acted specifically for a line between Liverpool and Manchester. But his object was slow travelling and heavy loads. It is scarcely every one, from Ministers of State downwards, with his plans, but lived neglected, at least for a while, until men arose and became rich by buying and selling shares in the iron he first applied. George Stephenson was an inventor in the large sense of the word. He proposed, 1. a. for a road, a railway over a craking moss, whereon a fire-steed might travel at thirty miles per hour, and for his pains was called a madman. He created practically a new combination out of materials till then very imperfectly understood, and still so.—*W. Bridges Adams.*

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MECHANISM OF THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 469.—VOL. XVIII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

[Two Numbers, 1s.]

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE Speech of her Majesty at the opening of the Session of Parliament was expected with more interest than usually attaches to such documents, and will be perused throughout the country with more than usual attention. It has become quite a fashion to consider Royal speeches as vague and unmeaning, and to express dissatisfaction at the constitutional reservations of phraseology which are employed in them; but it cannot justly be said, that the Speech which the Administration prepared for her Majesty on this occasion, is of such a character. Several important topics are touched upon in it, with more or less fulness and perspicuity. In the first place, the signs of returning peace in Europe, and of the subsidence of the great revolutionary wave, were too obvious and too gratifying, to be passed over without prominent notice; and the highly prosperous state of the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain, which is still more obvious and still more agreeable, could not but receive from her Majesty a grateful record. Both in our foreign and domestic relations, the year 1851 has opened under favourable auspices. We are at peace with the whole world; and Europe, for the first time since 1848, begins to be at peace with itself. Free Trade, of which we have set an example to all nations, has proved even of greater advantage than its warmest supporters could have anticipated. Under its operation the working classes have constant and remunerative employment; mills, mines, and workshops are in full activity; there is a surplus in the national Exchequer; poor-rates have diminished; ship-building—a branch of industry which was to be ruined by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, according to the dismal forebodings of some false prophets among us—has proved more prosperous than ever; and agriculture itself, though depressed and said to be ruinous to all engaged in it, is not more depressed than it was many times during the bygone days of protection and the sliding scale. Her Majesty, in expressing the hope that the generally prosperous state of all other classes will have a favourable effect in diminishing the difficulties of the owners and occupiers of land, and in promoting the interests of agriculture, will however, administer no consolation to the agricultural body. The prosperity of other classes necessarily reacts upon them; but their distressed condition, which they ascribe to Free Trade, is proved by their own history for the last thirty-five years to have

nothing to do with that measure, and to be shared with the agriculturists of other countries, where Protection is still the rule. The farmers of France raise as piteous a moan of distress as ever was raised by the farmers of England, and complaint seems the habitual tone of agriculturists in every part of the civilized world where population is thick, and where manufacturers do not come largely to the aid of landed proprietors in supporting the people. The only prosperous agriculturists that we know of are those of the United States; and certainly in no part of Europe do we hear any other cry from them, but one of distress, because food is too cheap and farming unremunerative. Why this should be, we shall not here stop to enquire; but that the fact is so, is a proof, whatever may be its cause, that Free Trade has, in reality, nothing to do with it.

The other topics embraced in her Majesty's Speech foreshadow a busy session, in which there will be an immensity of talk, and no inconsiderable portion of work. It will be a matter of rejoicing to all classes of the community to learn that the great subject of law reform is to be taken up in earnest, and that the Government is prepared with a series of measures for the improvement of the administration of justice both in the Law and Equity Courts. Whether the result will be the codification of the law—that noble task which the great lawyers of England yet owe to their country, remains to be seen; but even if no other good should ultimately result from the Royal promises, the ministerial intentions, and the public anxiety upon the subject, than the cleansing of the Angean stable of the Court of Chancery, there will be much reason for congratulation. There is scarcely ground for the hope that the lawyers in Parliament, to whom the management of this question must be entrusted, will be enabled to carry it to completion during the present session; but the country may fairly anticipate, from the satisfactory beginning of the work in 1851, that no future changes of the Ministry or of policy, or any Parliamentary accidents, will endanger its ultimate success. The kindred measure, for the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Transfer of Property, which the Ministry have promised in the Royal Speech, if it have been carefully considered during the recess, will, doubtless, receive Parliamentary sanction at a much earlier period.

But, important as these subjects are, and interesting as the dis-

cussions that must arise upon them, are sure to be, the topic which will excite most attention, and which caused the Royal Speech to be looked for with such extraordinary solicitude, is the unlucky question of the "Papal Aggression." Upon this subject, however, the Speech is so studiously guarded, that even Cardinal Wiseman himself, whose selfish and unreasonable ambition has thrown this unoffending country into such a tumult of dissatisfaction, will fail to discover from it what course the Ministers intend to pursue with regard to him. That her Majesty "will maintain the rights of her Crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed," neither he nor any other Papist can have doubted; but he and the Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestant people of these realms, will seek in vain from the Speech for any clue to the mode in which present and future encroachment is to be resisted, and whether the enactments in contemplation are or are not to be retrospective. It will be a satisfaction, however, to the friends of civil and religious liberty to know, that not even the impudent assertion of jurisdiction in this country which has been made by the Pope will be converted into a pretext for the imposition of any disabilities or the infliction of any penalties upon the professors of the Roman Catholic faith. Lord John Russell would have belied his whole previous career, and would have acted in hostility to the spirit of the age, and to the British Constitution as reformed by the Catholic Emancipation Act, and by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, if he had become, even on provocation, a persecutor of the Roman Catholics, or of any other form of religionists. The good sense and loyalty of the leading Englishmen who belong to the Roman Catholic Church, some of them bearing illustrious and historical names, have greatly simplified the task reserved for Parliament, and rendered all the more easy the agreement of the Legislature in preventing or punishing for the future any invasion by a foreign power of the supremacy of the Sovereign of Great Britain. There is little, if any sympathy with Ultramontanism and Jesuitism among the Roman Catholics of England; and it would apparently be no great grievance to them, whatever it might prove in Ireland, if Bishops and Archbishops of their persuasion were prohibited under heavy penalties from assuming any territorial designations in this country. Whatever be the form which the enactment may assume, it is to be hoped on



THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE, M.P. FOR KILDARE COUNTY; MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.



MR. PETO, M.P. FOR NORWICH; MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

new novel, shall give it to him at the circumstance of her Majesty recommending this bill, yet to the consideration of the House: and he sincerely hoped that

participations. I know that many a man supported that measure, in the confident expectation that, though there might be a serious diminution in the price of corn, yet that any permanent reduction in the price of grain was not to be an-

(Continued on page 110.)

S K E T C H E S I N N E W Z E A L A N D .



CROFTON PARK, OMATA DISTRICT.

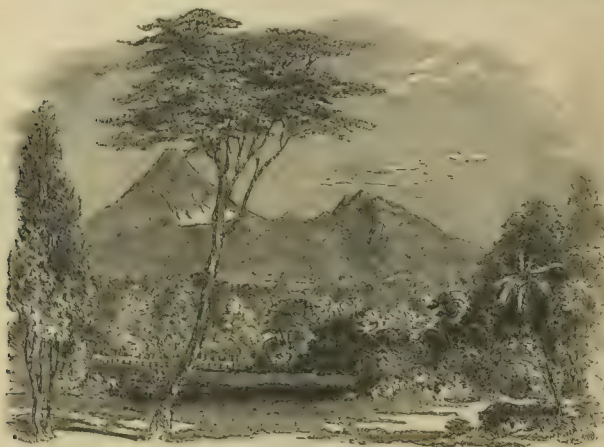
THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

EVERY accession to our acquaintance with the characteristics of New Zealand tends to increase our admiration of the scenery of this beautiful

country. The settlement of New Plymouth, or Taranaki, founded in 1841, affords abundant evidence of this assertion, which we are fortunately enabled to illustrate, by the favour of Major Lloyd, lately returned from New Zealand, and who has favoured us with the accom-

panying Sketches. They represent the town of New Plymouth, with views on the Waitera River, and other favoured localities in the same district; with Portraits of three of the Natives.

Our Correspondent adds:—The following extracts from a letter ad-



VIEW IN CROFTON PARK.



VIEW ON WAITERA RIVER.—(NORTH BANK.)

dressed to me by Mr. R. B. of New Plymouth, may, with the accompanying Sketches, prove acceptable to persons interested in New Zealand. Mr. B.'s experience of many years in New Zealand, and thorough knowledge of the country, the natives, and their language, proved most beneficial to me during my late sojourn of six months in New Plymouth, and from this gentleman—indeed, I may say, from all our countrymen in that settlement—new settlers will meet with kind and ready help.

New Plymouth, 9th April, 1850.

Your sections abound with most beautiful fern-trees, and offer every imaginable tint of foliage to the view: the Tuis (the moukling-bird) and other singing-birds are numerous; and altogether these sections are most picturesque and park-like. The views from them are beyond conception, embracing Tongahoro Pah (native fortification), the Sugar-loaf Islands, the ocean, and the white cliffs of Muri, distant 40 miles; the mountain range of Patux and Pukaki, rising 4500 feet above the level of the sea, without concealing the graceful and majestic peak of Mount Egmont towering fully as many feet above. Tongahoro Pah overlooks the snow-capped mountain of Tongariro, distant about 100 miles, and an unlimited extent of country. In England such views are never seen, my description, therefore, may appear to be exaggerated; the sketches in your possession give but a faint resemblance of the natural beauties they are intended to portray.

The Tapuae block, adjoining the Omata, contains several thousand acres of unchosen land of the most desirable description, is an extremely picturesque country; and beyond that there is a vast extent of fertile level land not yet purchased from the natives, but which, as the country beyond has been already sold by them, will, in all probability, be long alienated to the Europeans. I am, as you are aware, as well acquainted with the district and the country down to Wanganui as any resident here, and I confidently assert that that district would, in addition to supporting the present small native population residing on it, graze 100,000 head of cattle, and provide food for more than a million of human beings. The flax alone growing on it would provide employment for many thousand individuals; in fact, only capital, enterprise, and industry are required to render the district the granary of the Australasian Colonies.

I have made these few notes, thinking that my nine years' experience

might possibly be useful to you in describing the resources of the New Plymouth Settlement. This is not a California (although, by the by, our millions of tons of iron and steel, I imagine, be turned to account at some future period,

when New Plymouth will become the Sheffield or Birmingham of New Zealand. Here, children, far from being a burthen, are a decided advantage: at seven, the boys drive the oxen; at nine, they plough; at twelve, engage in all sorts of farm work; and, at fifteen, take to the axe, and clear the forest. Where every one works, no farm labour is considered degrading, idlers alone are exposed to ridicule, and excite pity.

As for domestic servants, parties who want them must bring married people from England.

You will, no doubt, be questioned as to the safety of living amongst the natives. In the most troubled times, we never even had, or required, any other protection than the moral influence of the well-disposed portion over the others. You have seen them work for you and your neighbours—engage in all sorts of farm work, employed as domestic servants. You are aware that hundreds of them can read and write; are shrewd at making a bargain; that they understand the value of a written contract, and are, in fact, less savage than thousands of our own countrymen. You also are aware how truly useful their labour is at present in this settlement; and that, in a very short time, the Omata district will not have a native residing in it unless employed by the European residents.

Many persons object to this settlement, because it does not possess a good harbour: they are not aware that the roadstead is a safe one; that vessels are loaded and unloaded far quicker than in any port; and that no life has been lost by boating since the first establishment of the settlement. In many other settlements possessing a harbour, people have embarked their capital in the township, to the detriment of the country; here, the former is an inconsiderable village, and the latter flourishing.

Truly yours, (Signed) R—B—
To Major Lloyd.

To the above, my late sojourn in New Plymouth enables me to add, that families, who will work and keep clear of public-houses, may enjoy there a happy home, with plenty of bread and butter, even Devonshire cream. Men, who seek to gratify horrid selfishness, without regard to the future welfare of their children, will be disappointed if they expect all their troubles to cease on landing in New Zealand. No; such persons will make difficulties, whilst the self-denying men will hold the plough without looking back; and here I would caution



NUKAU RIVER, FORTY MILES NORTH OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

S K E T C H E S I N N E W Z E A L A N D .



NORTH BANK OF WAITERA RIVER, NEAR NEW PLYMOUTH.

new settlers not to forget the Sabbath in their numerous avocations. It may be asked, why did I leave "the happy home?" My answer is, I have purchased near New Plymouth a considerable property, to which it is my present intention to take my family. J. T. LLOYD.

The accompanying Views prove that Mr. Hursthouse does not overrate the scenery of New Plymouth and its district; the scenery on the

Mokau River, for example, is charmingly picturesque. The portraits of the three natives are very characteristic.

We learn, by the way, by the latest intelligence received from New Zealand, that the mortality among the ruling chiefs of New Zealand has recently been very great, and is ominous of the breaking up of the tribes at no distant date. There is hardly one left, with the exception of Te Whero Whero, the Waikato chief, worthy of the name of leader. With

this exception—and he has become English in habits and feelings—there is scarcely another worthy of notice from one end of the island to the other. In August no less than four of the leading northern chiefs died; viz. Heki, Pomare, Waharoa, and Taki Waru, the brother of Te Whero Whero. In the southern province the same fate has awaited the ruling chiefs; Warepori, Rauperaha, Heko, the son of Te Pahi, who visited England many years ago, are all dead; E Puni is now old, and his influence is



TAMATI.



TAMATI'S WIFE.



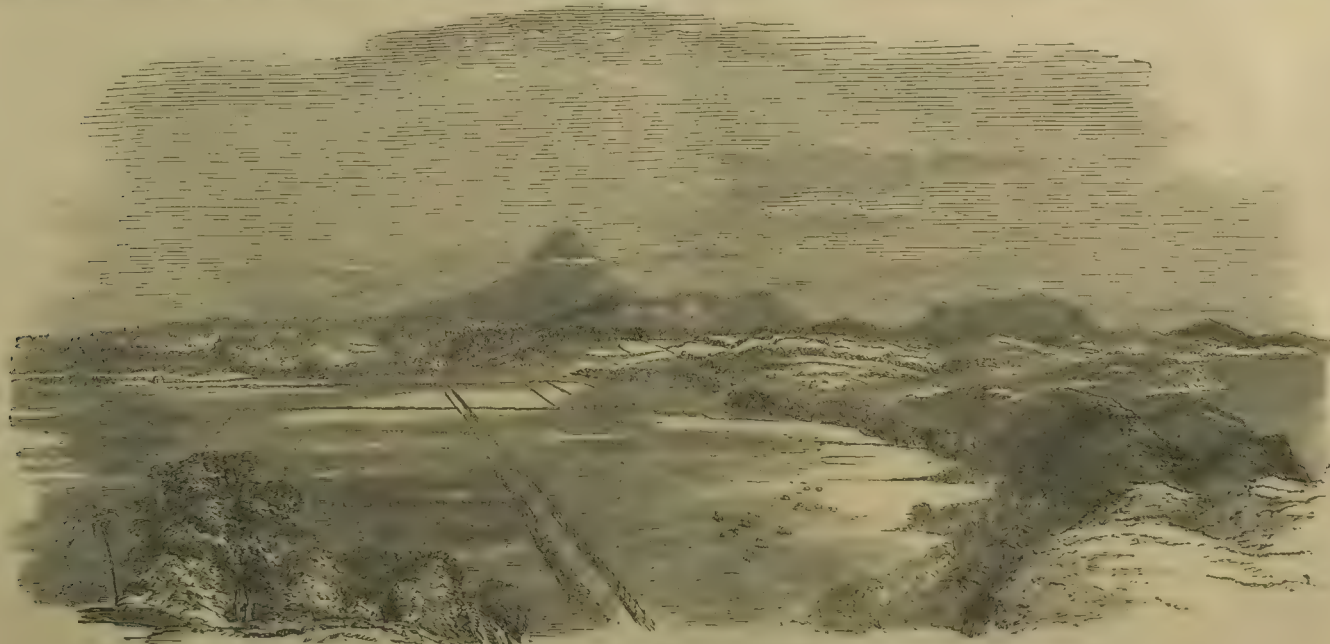
TAHANA HONI.

solely amongst the Port Nicholson tribes. Rangihata has lost caste, and is regarded by the natives themselves with feelings of aversion; with the exception of these, there is not another worth notice from Port Nicholson to Mokau, nor any likely to be ever again troublesome. The ordinary natives, devoting themselves with energy to commerce and agriculture, are falling into our habits, and form, of themselves, colo-

nially speaking, a most valuable class of settlers, as praiseworthy for their diligence as for the sobriety and order observed in their social communities.

We subjoin the following from Mr. Hursthouse's Account of the Settlement:—"By sea, New Plymouth is 180 miles from Wellington, 160 from Nelson, and 120 from the harbour of Manukau, whence there is an ex-

cellent road of only six miles to Auckland. This central situation, between the Company's principal settlements and the capital, gives it ready access to the best home-markets; and, as part of New Zealand, its relative position to the Australian continent—to the beautiful islands of the South Pacific—to countries rich in tropical productions—is an important feature in its natural capabilities."



VIEW FROM THE TOWN OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

18. My second point is that I believe that the relationship between the House and the Senate is not a simple one. It is a relationship that is constantly evolving, and it is one that is shaped by the needs of the country. I believe that the House and the Senate should work together to ensure that the laws of the country are made in a way that is fair and just to all citizens. I believe that the House and the Senate should work together to ensure that the laws of the country are made in a way that is fair and just to all citizens.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated, that, in consequence of advancing age and increasing infirmities, Lord Shaftesbury had resolved to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee. With regard to an appointment so materially affecting the general interests of the House, it was extremely desirable that the sense of the House, or even of a majority, should be taken.

[illegible]

The SPEAKER resumed the chair at a quarter before four, when the proceedings to acquiesce in the House, that, in pursuance of the order of the day, during the recess, issued his warrant for new elections to be held in the following towns, to-wit: Haverhill, Littleton, St. Albans, Ayerbury, Southbury, and Newbury, in the county of Essex; and in St. Johnsbury, Middlebury, Newbury, and Danbury, in the county of Rutland; and in Newbury, Middlebury, and Danbury, in the county of Vermont.

[illegible]

Mr. HAYDEN: It may be convenient that I should state two or three other matters. Mr. HAYDEN: I am to submit (certain measures) for the consideration of the House. (He reads.) I then have had to state, that on Thursday, the 14th of January, I was the initiator of the first Land bill, the Treasury to move the following resolutions:—That this House shall not proceed on any motion for an

Address to the Cro to which opposition may be offered except in committee of the whole House, but in respect of matters previously submitted to a select committee." (Hear, hear.) It is also the intention of that noble Lord to move on Friday next, the 7th inst., for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom; and on Friday, the 14th inst., it is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make his financial statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. SCHORE gave notice, that on that day fortnight he would move for an amendment of the Poor Law in England, Ireland, and Scotland, as also for the adoption of measures promotive of the labour of able-bodied paupers.

turn of the monies expended in decorating and ornamenting the several Royal palaces and gardens since the accession of her Majesty to the throne.

the Malt-tax. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

that the differential duty on foreign sugar coming into operation on the 1st of July be continued until the accursed traffic, slave-trade, shall have been abolished. (Hear, hear.)

on the subject of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the practice of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. DENNETT gave notice, that on that day forthwith he would move the consideration of the best means of giving facilities for investments by the middle and saving classes, as also for improving the law of partnership.

Mr. BROUGHTON gave notice that, on the reading of the sessional orders, he would move the following resolution:—"That in the present session no business be proceeded with after the hour of midnight; and that the Speaker do then, even though there be business, adjourn the house without putting any question." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAILLIE gave notice of his intention at an early day to call the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Ceylon Committee.

Committee on public relations.

certain returns in reference to trade and navigation.

Mr. ANSTEV gave notice, that, on Monday next, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the removal of all penal enactments against members of the Roman Catholic persuasion. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice, that, on the 11th instant, he would call the attention of the House to the continued distress existing amongst that important class of her Majesty's subjects, the owners of land, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be most effectual for their relief. (Protectionist cheers).

Colonel SIBINGA gave notice of his intention to move, at an early period, for a reduction of the duty on Fire Insurances, and also for the removal of the Income-tax from the farmers.

MR. ROME gave notice, that, on the 11th instant, he would move for the production of the returns furnished by Admiral Parker respecting the massacre at Borneo.

Mr. W. SOMERVILLE gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for making more effectual the act for the Improvement of Towns in Ireland.

a nation promulgating the expenditure of any portion of the public taxation without the authority of the House.

The Marquis of KILDARE rose and said:—Sir, In rising to move the presentation of an humble Address to her most excellent Majesty, I feel that it is my duty to

transformed to address them, whilst I noted a few observations on the topics alluded to by her Majesty at her most gracious Speech. (Cheers.) It is a matter of great gratification that her Majesty continues to receive assurances of friendship from the Sovereigns of foreign states. (Hear, hear.) It is most gratifying at this present moment that peace should be restored to the Continent; and it is a source of still greater satisfaction, that, whilst there

has been for many years enjoying a profound and uninterrupted peace. (hear, hear) It is also, sir, a subject of deep congratulation, that the peace which has been restored to Europe should be in a great part owing

with which it is that it then refers to the measures taken by the Court of Lunacy, and which, I trust, will tend effectually to put cows, ere long, that horrible traffic, the slave-trade, (hear, hear.) It is also a source of great congratulation, that, notwithstanding the great reduction that has lately taken place in the public taxation, the revenue of the country still presents a flourishing and prosperous condition. (Hear.) Sir, the next subject alluded to by Her Majesty is one of which I cannot congratulate the House or the country. I allude to

(“Hear, hear” from the Protection benches.) I trust, however, that this depression will be of brief duration; and that, as the several classes in this country are more or less in a prosperous state, the landed interests will in a

to which I shall refer. It is also one of a painful nature, inasmuch as it refers to a late most unjustifiable aggression on the part of a foreign sovereign. (Hear, hear.) It is the duty of this House, whilst allowing

the most prudent course, brought forward to aid her Majesty in upholding her supremacy, and protecting the religious liberty of the people of this country. (Hear.) The next topic referred to by her Majesty in her speech from the throne, the subject of education, is the subject of the day.

Before concluding, I cannot help referring to my own country. I see that after years of suffering her condition is improving, but the progress is slow.

ment of her natural resources. (Hear.) And this benevolent change will, I trust, with the blessing of Providence, raise and improve the general condition of my country. (Hear.) The noble Marquis, seated beside me, has the honor to be

Mr. Peto seconded the motion. The hon. member dwelt especially upon the happy prospect held out by the continuance of peace, a blessing which he

and to which the triumphs of science have very largely contributed. Congratulating the House on the sale of humanity in the progress made towards suppressing the traffic in slaves, he proceeded to dwell upon the abominable state of

starting the large reductions in various items of taxation, referring especially to the increased importation of sugar and the expanding resources of the cotton manufacture, upon which, in spite of the exorbitant prices of the raw

case in 1841. From the returns of crime and pauperism he drew a like conclusion as to advancing prosperity. Other returns showed that the repeal of the Navigation Laws had been followed by an increase in the tonnage of British shipping.

and that of the 100,000 acres, only 10,000 were not sown with wheat, whose price was, therefore, an excellent criterion of profit when compared with the value

in Ireland. A larger percentage increase had taken place in the manufacturing enterprise of that island than in England itself; and the old and vicious system of the land, as it was, had been abandoned.

the visit about to be paid by the writer to the Historical Exhibition in London, he passed over the paragraph in the *Lloyd's Spectator* relating to the art of Impediment, which he perceived to contain a great deal of untruth.

Minister gave as a dance that no majority or tolerance measure would be proposed. The Hon. Member concurred with a brief allusion to the necessity of legislation for the relief of the unemployed, but did not discuss it further.

Mr. ROBERTS. Sir, I never, since I have had the honour of a seat in it, have given up so much as on the 14th of January, and when I

presentation of the state of my mind that I am giving to the House, when I say, I never felt paid-off, all the time, and I now feel it right to address you. (Clare

had a seat in the House, I had an Administration, calling itself a Liberal Administration--(Hear)--headed by one who has gained his whole honor and distinction by being one of a great Liberal party. (Hear.)

ing the most step children—(mean, mean)—and a at ing a nation and in a time at

O P E N I N G O F P A R L I A M E N T .



HER MAJESTY DESCENDING THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 110.)

complaints on this head which were now so rife throughout the country? (Hear, hear.)

Colonel SISKIEN imputed the Catholic aggression entirely to the meddling of Lord Minto, and the rashness of Lord Clarendon, backed up by the carelessness and indifference of the Premier—rated the Cabinet for their coldness to agricultural distress, and fervently hoped that a rattling hailstorm would

smash the Crystal Palace, and discomfit the mob of pickpockets who hoped to make a harvest by it.

Mr. GRANTLEY BEAKLEY echoed the complaint as to the Ministerial coolness to agricultural distress, and enlarged upon the necessity of sweeping colonial reform.

Mr. H. GRATTAN called attention to the unimproved condition of Ireland, and

to the deplorable drain now going on of the agricultural bone and sinew of the country. Notwithstanding this, however, he warned the Ministry, that, if they thought they could go back to the dark ages of religious persecution and penal enactment, they would find themselves egregiously mistaken. Were it to be proposed to extend the measure to Ireland, he would divide the House upon every stage, and the committee upon every clause.



SKETCH FROM THE LINE OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

O P E N I N G O F P A R L I A M E N T .



HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Mr. DANES, while waiving the present consideration of the Papal aggression system, reminded the House of the number of distinguished Roman Catholics who disapproved of the proceedings of the Pope; and then, passing to the agricultural question, invited Lord John Russell to be as explicit as possible upon the intentions of the Cabinet with reference to the present depressed condition of the landed and farming interests. They had been told a year ago that agricultural distress was only a passing cloud; and the allusion to the subject in the present Royal Speech was so vague and cold as to excite his fears that little more would be undertaken for the agriculturists during this session than had been effected in the last. So long as free importation continued, the prosperity of the manufacturing classes would have but little influence upon the well-doing of the agricultural; and he was the less willing to place confidence in the hopes expressed by the Government for the future, inasmuch as every Free-Trade prophecy of the past had proved a signal failure. Did they intend to wait until the difficulties of the landed interest became distresses—until their distresses deepened into ruin? If not, he called upon the Government to state what remedy they had in view.

Lord J. Russell then rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, I am rejoiced to find that we are not likely to have a division on the question of the Address, and that that Address is likely to be passed by the House with unanimity. I will, however, endeavour to address myself to the various topics which have been touched upon by the various gentlemen who have spoken, and I will take rather the order in which the topics have been mentioned in the Queen's Speech, for the sake of convenience. My honourable friend the member for Montrose began by regretting

that it had been thought necessary to advise her Majesty to make so much reference to our relations with foreign powers. With reference to the principal topic that is there mentioned, it cannot be unknown to us that the hostilities between Denmark and Germany that have for some time been carried on in Schleswig-Holstein were of the greatest importance, not only as threatening danger to the peace of Europe, but as also interfering materially with the commerce of this country. (Hear, hear.) And I cannot think that my honourable friend has to learn that those differences that have subsisted are in fair course of adjustment, and that at least the danger of hostility which hung over us is likely to be averted. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but rejoice myself that such should be the case; and I hope that the endeavours that were made by my honourable friend near me to represent to the contending parties—to the one not to enter into hostilities, or to continue those hostilities; and to the other, to adopt measures of conciliation—have not been abortive. But my honourable friend went on to say, that this country should not have permitted Austria to undertake certain measures, should not have allowed her to occupy Hamburg with her troops, and to act in a manner contrary to the freedom of Europe. I really think that complaint is most inconsistent with the former complaint. The first complaint was, that her Majesty's Government had interfered between foreign powers; but if her Majesty's Ministers had listened to the latter complaint, we should now have been engaged in a war with some of the principal powers in Europe. Our course has not agreed with either of these proposals; we have used our influence in the manner which we thought might tend to preserve the peace of Europe, both in those and in other cases, and very important they were. With respect to the interests of the various

states of Germany, we have not thought it our duty to interfere in any way but, at the same time, we cannot but feel that the settlement of the affairs of Germany, as being the maintenance of a great power in the centre of Europe, and the maintenance of harmony there, is of the utmost importance; and we do hope that while that great empire maintains its power, the various states that form the confederacy may not only preserve those constitutional liberties which they have now held for a long period of years, but that their institutions may be rendered still more favourable to liberty. Such is our wish and our prayer for the welfare of Germany; but we do not consider ourselves bound to interfere in the concerns of forty millions of people. We feel satisfied that they will obtain that freedom and power to govern themselves which they seek. The next topic to which I shall advert is that in respect to which the hon. gentleman who has just sat down has spoken; but, though I agree in the sympathy which he has expressed for the agricultural interest, and have advised her Majesty to use those expressions to which he has adverted, I fear I must widely differ in the conclusions to which he has come. Sir, I hold so far with his views—but I am afraid it is but a little way—that I should have wished the transition with respect to the Corn-laws—the transition from an extremely vigorous and exclusive system, to one of complete freedom of imports—had been less abrupt than it is. I believe, myself, that if, in 1840 or 1841, this House had adopted either the measure which we proposed then, or a measure similar to that which we adopted in 1846, that either of those measures, continuing the duty for some years, would have prepared the agricultural interest for that complete free trade which now subsists. Sir, I certainly feel for the difficulties and distresses under which the agricultural interest now suffers, for it is an interest which must always be one of the main sources of the prosperity or adversity of this country;



SKETCH FROM THE LINE OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, LATE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ALL who have had any experience in the private business of the House of Lords must be well aware how important are the duties which the Chairman of Committees is called upon to perform. Many of our readers may not know that on that other rests the great responsibility of examining all the private bills which are brought into that House, and



RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

feeling not only that such bills are consistent with the statute law of the country, but that they are not productive of injury to the public or personal interests of individuals. The announcement made to the House of Lords on Tuesday, of the retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from that high office, will be received with the deepest regret by all who have, in the course of Parliamentary business, had experience of the strict impartiality with which that distinguished nobleman performed his very onerous duties. The estimation in which Lord Shaftesbury's conduct is held by the House of Lords, and we are sure we may add by the House of Commons also, was admirably expressed by Lord Stanley, who said:—"He was sure that every member of their Lordships' House, on whichever side he might sit, must bear in grateful recollection the long and faithful services of the Earl of Shaftesbury to that House, and that all would share in the regret expressed by the noble Marquis, that advancing years and increasing infirmities had compelled that noble Earl to resign an office the duties of which he had so long and so ably discharged. (Hear, hear.) He concurred with the noble Marquis in the importance

of finding a fitting successor to the noble Earl, and he was sure there were many noble Lords who possessed many qualifications for the due discharge of the office. It was, indeed, but faint praise, and well deserved, to the noble Earl whose retirement was now announced, to say that for the long period of years for which he had held the office, he had acted with unquestionable integrity, performing duties most essential to the character and well-being of that House and the community at large; and in which, to men of unscrupulous feelings, there were temptations, and, at all events, opportunities, of gratifying personal friends and serving private interests without any apparent deviation of duty. But he (Lord Stanley) was sure that every one who had had any communication with the noble Earl would agree with him that beyond all men living that noble Earl was impartial, and uninfluenced by any personal or private considerations that would be injurious to the public and inconsistent with the rules of that House, no matter from what quarter it proceeded or what interest was involved in it. (Hear, hear.) No temptation whatever could have induced the noble Earl to swerve one moment to the right or to the left." (Hear, hear.)

This well-deserved tribute was received by the House in a manner which marked most strongly their sense that it was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and most gratifying must it be to the noble Earl to hear the eloquent eulogium on his services delivered by Lord Stanley, echoed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Dukes of Wellington and Richmond, and, in short, by the leaders of both sides of the House.

The House of Lords is a grave body, very chary of its praises, and could only have been warmed into such an expression by the recollection of how long the noble Earl had acted as Chairman of their Committees, and how heavy had been the labours of his office during these many years; for it will be a matter of surprise, more especially to those who have experienced the great care which it was Lord Shaftesbury's custom to bestow upon every bill brought before him, to know that during his chairmanship about nine thousand private acts have become the law of the land. And, when it is remembered that, in addition to this branch of his important duties, Lord Shaftesbury sat in Committees of the whole House upon nearly seventeen thousand public Acts, and as Chairman of the Committee for Privileges, and also, day after day, as Speaker of the House, our readers will share with the House of Lords in the regret felt for the loss of so excellent a public servant. His Lordship has held this important office since the 10th November, 1814.

JOHN WALTER, ESQ., M.P. FOR NOTTINGHAM.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of the late John Walter, of Banwood, Berks (and which country he represented in two successive Parliaments), by his second wife, daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., of Eastling, Kent, was born at London, in the October of 1818. In 1828 he was sent to Eton, where he remained until 1836, when he entered Exeter College, Oxford, where, in 1840, he took his degree of B.A., with second-class honours. In the same year he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1845, and in 1842 married Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Major Henry Court, of Castleknock, Berks, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

In 1841, the late Mr. Walter (who raised the *Times* Newspaper to its present power and position at the head of the press), after a severe contest, was returned for Nottingham. On the dissolution which took place within a few months, he again stood, was defeated by Sir George Larpent and Sir J. C. Hobhouse; petitioned against their return; Larpent retired; Walter again stood, and was then opposed by Joseph Sturge, whom he defeated by a majority of 84. On petition, in 1843, the election was declared void; and, as Mr. Walter could not again become a candidate in the same session, his son came forward, and was opposed and defeated by Mr. Thos. Gisborne, who retained the seat until the dissolution in 1847. The general elections were in progress, when, on the 28th of July, Mr. Walter, sen., died. The candidates in the field for Nottingham were Mr. Pargus O'Connor, Mr. Thomas Gisborne, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Immediately the news of Mr. Walter's death reached the town, the idea seemed at once to seize upon the constituency, that they owed it as a debt to his memory to elect his son. He was nominated on the same day, had the show of hands; and at the close of the poll on the 29th

the numbers stood—Walter, 1683; O'Connor, 1257; Gisborne, 999; Hobhouse, 893. Mr. Walter's address was not published until after his return, when it was one of thanks to the constituency for his election as a grateful remembrance of the services of his able and lamented father.

Mr. Walter has been a diligent attendant at the House, and careful of the interests of his constituents. His first speech was in favour of the Irish Coercion Bill of 1848, which drew down upon him some severe

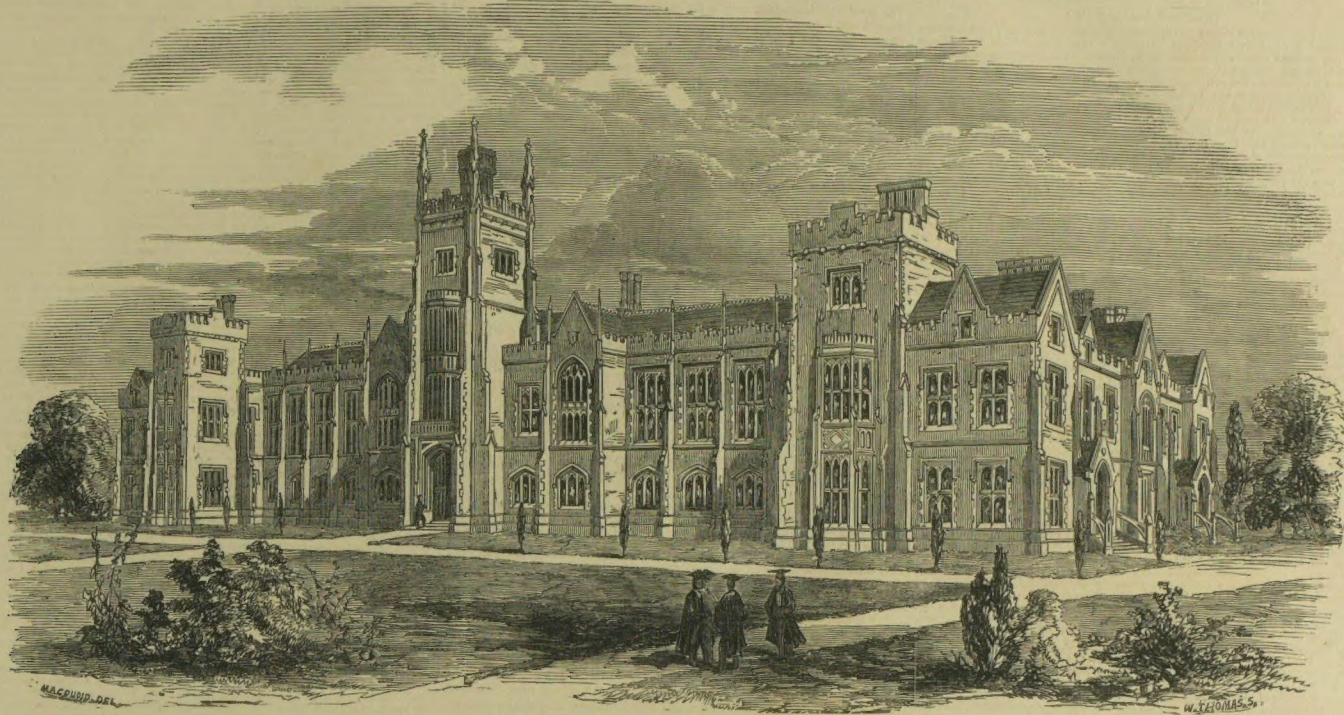


MR. WALTER, M.P. FOR NOTTINGHAM.

attacks from Irish members. In the same session he spoke and voted against the renewal of the Income-tax, on the ground of the injustice of its unequal pressure upon property and income; and last year in favour of Lord Ashley's Factory Bill, and Mr. Halsey's Small Tenements Rating Act. He has spoken but seldom and briefly, but always so as to command attention. In the sessions of 1849 and 1850 he served on the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Committee; and last year was an active member of the committee on official salaries, in which he voted for a complete revision of our diplomatic arrangements, for the abolition of the offices of Master of the Mint and Lord Privy Seal, the reduction of the salary of the Lord Chancellor, and against the reduction of those of the Judges. He voted with the Government for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Commercial Marine Acts, and Jewish Disabilities Bill; against them on the Greek question, and also as to the African squadron, in favour of the withdrawal of which, as of proved insufficiency, he voted with Mr



WILLIAM OF NASSAU, AND THE MONEY-LENDERS.—PAINTED BY CLAUDIUS JACQUAND.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.—(SEE PAGE 119.)



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

Hutt. He supported the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill, and voted against Mr. Disraeli's resolutions on Poor-rate Establishment Charges; against Mr. Stewart Wortley's Marriage Bill; against Mr. Hume, on Parliamentary Reform; and Mr. Berkeley, on the Ballot; he is, however, in favour of a large extension of the suffrage. He votes for the repeal of the Window-tax and Paper-duty. He is opposed to the repeal of the Malt-tax, but in favour of such constant revision and reduction of taxation as shall tend to the equitable apportionment of burdens, the interests of industry, and the security of the national credit. He is in favour of an equitable property-tax, but opposed to the renewal of the income-tax on its present oppressive and inequitable basis. He would appropriate a portion of all surplus revenue to the reduction of the debt, and would at once abolish the taxes on marine, fire, and life insurance.

Our Likeness is from a Portrait by Lucas.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The style of architecture adopted by the architect (Mr. Charles Lanyon, of Belfast) in the above building is the Perpendicular.

The whole length of the front elevation is 310 feet; that of the wings, 130. The central tower is 95 feet in height.

The materials used in the construction are red bricks, with Scotch stone dressings, and occasionally black bricks, built in diamond patterns, are introduced.

The main entrance and the bay windows are boldly ornamented with carved tracery.

Through the central tower entrance is obtained to a hall, 50 ft. long and 23 ft. wide, covered with an open timber roof of simple design, and lighted by a large tracery window, filled with stained glass. To the right of the Entrance Hall is situated the Examination Hall, 50 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, occupying one half of the central building. The walls are wainscoted to the height of 10 ft. The roof affords a handsome specimen of a Gothic queen-post truss, with hammer-beams carved into the form of angels holding shields, on each alternate one of which is emblazoned the arms of Ulster.

The other side of the central building is occupied, on the ground-floor, by Lecture-rooms, above which are situated the Library and Museum, which are approached by a handsome stone staircase.

The south wing (shown on our Engraving) is appropriated to the residences of the President and Vice-President, with two Lecture-rooms in the centre.

The north wing, in which is an entrance for students, is occupied by Lecture-rooms and Laboratories. In the rise of this wing and of the central building is a spacious Ambulatory, or Cloisters, from which access may be obtained to the Lecture-rooms on ground-floor, Examination and Entrance Halls.

THE WESLEYAN NORMAL COLLEGE.

This important educational establishment is now in course of erection in the densely populated neighbourhood of the Horseferry-road, Westminster. The purpose of the establishment is a twofold one—that of training schoolmasters and mistresses, and the education of children residing in the locality. It consists of principal's residence, college for students, school-rooms for children, and residences for under-masters. The buildings cover a space of upwards of five acres, and are shown in the accompanying bird's-eye view.

Fronting the Horseferry-road is the principal's residence, which, when completed, will contain, in addition to the domestic apartments appropriated to the use of the principal, a committee-room, secretary's room, and library, with rooms for porter, &c. The frontage consists of three gables, divided by massive buttresses—each gable having an enriched oriel window—two stories in height, with open tracery parapet, and the angles terminated with gargoyle heads for the discharge of water from the lead flats. Central is the large open archway communicating with the Normal College; on the right, the private entrance to principal's house; and that on the left, to committee-room, &c. The appearance of this building, with its moulded archway, deeply recessed mullioned windows, tracery, and carved work, renders it characteristic of the design, forming a bold and handsome entrance.

Proceeding through the archway, we enter the quadrangle of the Normal College, with its lofty central tower and projecting wings. In the centre is the octagonal tower, 80 feet in height, with an embasured parapet; and in the lower part an enriched oriel window overhangs

the entrance doorway richly decorated with mouldings and carved work. On either side of the tower are three gables, with gargoyle heads between each, for the conveyance of water from roof. A terrace, eight feet in height, extends the whole length of the front, approached by a handsome flight of steps; and on either side the wings are adorned with the pointed tracery windows between each buttress, the label mouldings terminated with foliated bosses. The cornice mouldings are enriched with pateras and gargoyles, and the parapets battlemented. Entering the building through the centre doorway, is the hall or vestibule, which occupies the lower compartment of the tower, and communicates with the rooms on either side by means of a spacious corridor. A flight of steps leads also to the quadrangle of the practising schools. Approached by the corridor on the left, are the head-master's room, the third class rooms, and retiring room for the male students, the lecture hall, and gymnasium. The lecture hall is 40 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, and has a handsome open timber roof, with hammer beams and carved ribs and principals, the spandrels of which are enriched with tracery, and the corbels at the springing richly carved. It is fitted up with a gallery at the further end beneath the large decorated window. On the right of the entrance-hall, and approached by the corridor, are the female students' resting-room, mistress' room, and dining-hall; the latter is 50 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and the ceiling panelled, with moulded ribs, and foliated bosses at the intersections. At the upper end is an arched recess for the reception of an organ, this room answering the double purpose of music and dining hall. On a level with the quadrangle, and underneath the dining-hall, are the domestic apartments, with an entrance adjoining the back part of the principal's residence, the communication between which are the male students' dormitories, approached by means of a stone staircase on the left. A corresponding stone staircase on the right communicates with the female students' dormitories, which occupy the whole of the third floor; the communication between the apartments of each sex being kept separate and distinct. Each student has a separate sleeping-room, 9 feet by 7 feet, and 7 feet in height; supplied with water from a cistern in upper part of tower, and furnished with gas-burner. A corridor extends the whole length of each floor, and communicates on either side with the dormitories. There are also lavatories and baths on each floor. In communication with the servants' department, on the right, is the lift for the conveyance of dinner to the hall, and linen, &c., to the dormitories. The servants' dormitories are situated above the dining-hall.

Proceeding through the entrance-hall in the lower part of the tower, we enter the quadrangle of the Practising Schools, by means of a broad flight of stone steps; there are also two other entrances, one from Peter-street, and the other from the lodge entrance in Allington-street. The front of these schools is towards the south, and consists of a projecting centre gable, with oriel window, and, on either side, cloisters communicating with the belfry turrets at each angle. On the right are the masters' residences; and, on the left, the Normal College. The plan consists of four spacious rooms, 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth, and 20 feet high, appropriated to infant juveniles of both sexes and senior boys. Each school-room is fitted up with a gallery, and suitable school furniture. There are eight class-rooms in connexion with the junior and infant schools, and two to each of the other school-rooms, with a gallery in each. An open cloister, for exercises in wet weather, extends round three sides of the quadrangle, which is appropriated to the boys' playground, and is fitted up with gymnastic poles and swings.

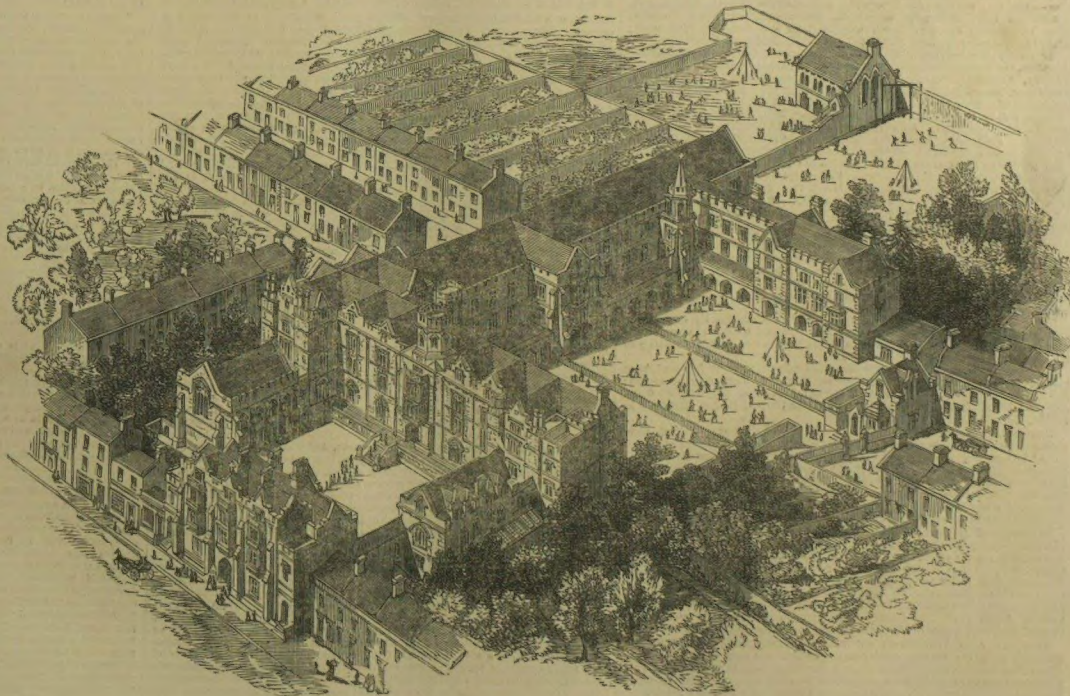
In communication with the Practising Schools, and on the east side of the quadrangle, are the Masters' Houses, comprising every convenience connected with a domestic residence. They overlook the playgrounds, or quadrangles, on each side.

Passing through the cloisters between the master's residence and the schools, we enter the playground of the Model School, which is a detached building, in the Early English style of architecture, with an entrance-porch and lancet windows. The dimensions are 40 feet in length by 30 in breadth, and 20 feet high, fitted up in a similar manner to the other schools, with gallery, desks, &c. Underneath the school-room, and of the same dimensions, is a covered playground, 7 feet in height, with open arches communicating with the playground, which is fitted up for gymnastic exercises.

The style of architecture adopted is that of the sixteenth century, usually denominated Perpendicular English. The basis of education adopted is the Glasgow system; and the building has been rendered in every respect contributory to the wants and requirements of the establishment.

The building has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence, of Mr. James Wilson, F.S.A., of London and Bath, by Messrs. Curtis, contractors, Stratford.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—Mr. Hatchell, the new Attorney-General for Ireland, has again addressed the electors of Windsor, asking their votes at the ensuing election. The election is fixed for Monday next. Mr. Hatchell is the only candidate.



THE WESLEYAN NORMAL COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER.

MR. COBDEN AT STOCKPORT.

The great questions which agitate the public mind at the present day, viz. Fi-

representatives elected by the ratepayers of the different parishes.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—HAPPY LOVE.—No. VII.

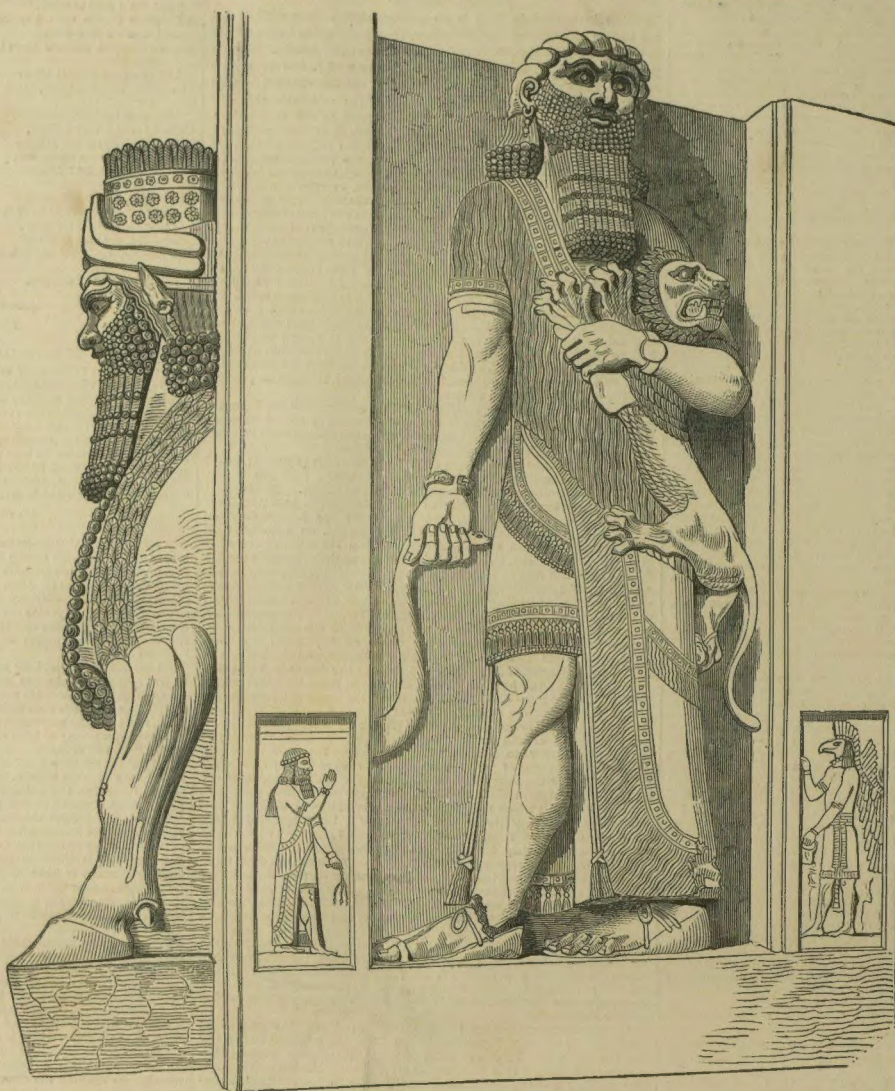
Notwithstanding that M. Botta's position as Consul, his thorough acquaintance with the language, and perfect knowledge of the Arab character in all its phases presented such advantages that he was not without prospects of success in his mission. He was, however, frequently interrupted, on various pretexts, by the authorities of the village, and by the Kadee of Mossul; partly for the purpose of extorting money, and partly because they conceived him to be already in the possession of great treasure of gold, which he had actually found in the excavations, or was enabled, by an intimacy with

NIMROUD SCULPTURES IN THE LOUVRE GALLERY, PARIS.

Eshshetan, with whom all Franks are supposed to be acquainted, to convert the stones he so carefully dug up into the precious metal. At length he was so utterly interrupted, that an appeal to the Porte became necessary, and for a whole year his proceedings were arrested by the negotiations between the French and Turkish Governments, for the purpose of securing him the permission to excavate. Upon the French Government undertaking that all the gold and treasure which might be discovered should be given up to the Turkish authorities, the firman was granted, but not without the appointment of an officer specially to watch progress; not merely to prevent the private abstraction of the supposed treasure, but to see that during the night the Glaour Bottas did not transmute into gold the stones recovered by day—so impossible is it to make a Turk comprehend that a sane man would spend money to dig up old stones, merely to examine or carry away because they have on them unintelligible writing. At length M. Bottas was permitted to carry on the excavations at Khorsabad, and was ultimately rewarded by a discovery which has excited the curiosity and interest of all the civilized world. It will thus be seen that we are only performing an act of justice towards M. Bottas, in according to him the merit of first breaking ground which has since proved so rich in archaeological treasures; for it was to his energy, resolution, experience, and tact that we are indebted for overcoming obstacles which, being once removed, render subsequent researches comparatively easy. There yet, however, remains one great difficulty to surmount before we can arrive at the most precious remains, namely, the excavation of the largest mound in the plain opposite Mossul, at a place called by the Arabs Nunia, and supposed to be the true Nineveh. The difficulty arises from the existence upon this mound of a mosque sacred to all Mohammedans, as containing the tomb of the Prophet Jonah. Some of the contiguous mounds, however, have been excavated by our energetic countryman, Layard; and we anticipate the arrival of the results so soon as our Government ceases to emulate the Turks in the obstacles they offer to promoting these interesting researches.

The first produce of M. Bottas's labours arrived in Paris in the year 1846, and the Engravings we have prepared are from among those deposited in the Louvre, and will be found to form valuable links in the chain of those we have already described from our own Museum.

No. 1 represents an angle of an entrance, showing part of the side and return of the door. The angle shows the profile of the human-headed bull, the right side of which will form the whole of the jamb of the door, as will be better under-

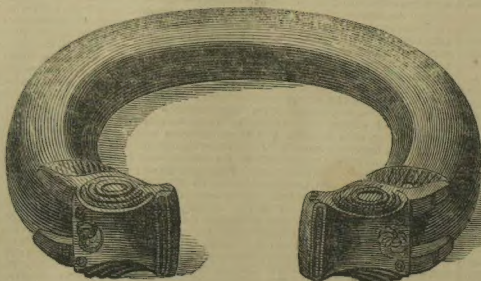
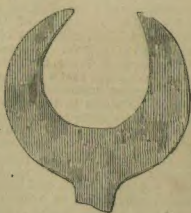
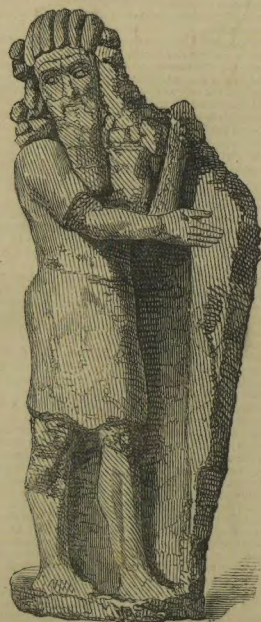
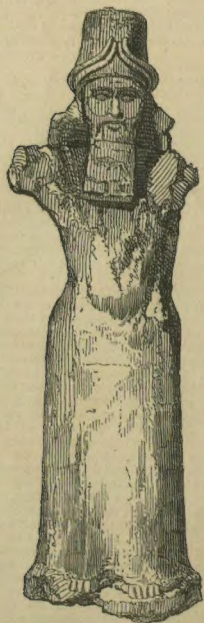


1.—HUMAN-HEADED BULL, AND ASSYRIAN HERCULES.

2.—BRONZE LION, ON STONE.

4.—FIGURE OF DIVINITY, IN WOOD.

3.—FIGURE OF DIVINITY OR KING, IN WOOD.



8.—AGATE CYLINDER.

7.—METAL IMPLEMENT.

5.—BRONZE BRACELET.

6.—SPEAR OR ARROW HEAD.

9.—AGATE CYLINDER.

stood by reference to the bull and lion described in our Number published October 26th, 1850, which example was built into the wall or flanked by other sculptures. In the present instance the return side of the same block is sculptured with a figure of the Assyrian Hercules, bearing his emblems, the lion and serpent. The figure stands in a shallow recess, the outer sides of which are flat, and form a sort of frame round the principal figure. At the base of that on the right side is sculptured a small figure of the divinity Nisroch, holding the basket and pine cone; and on the right side is a figure of a priest, holding the bunch of pomegranates in one hand, while the other is upraised. The panels in which they stand reach nearly as high as the knee of the Hercules. The figure of Hercules himself is bare-headed, the hair being represented in bold relief in front, but highly curled at the back; and the beard is peculiarly elaborately ornamented. He is dressed in the long furred robe, with the fringed tunic and furred upper dress, we have before remarked upon as a distinguishing feature of Royal personages. As regards the long mantle, he differs from another figure of Hercules in the French collection, in which he is represented as clothed simply in the short-fringed tunic. The portion of the bull shown has a richly-ornamented cap, surmounted by feathers, the double horns, bull's ears, and the usual curled hair, beard, and dewlap; the front feet, indicating the wings, are carried over the shoulder.

No. 2 is a bronze lion, like those found by Layard, and which we have, in a former article, assumed to be a weight; it is placed on a stone engraved with cuneiform characters.

No. 3 is a small figure of a divinity in wood, which has suffered considerable damage from the operations of time.

No. 4 is a figure of the same size as the preceding, and likewise of wood. It appears to represent the King, or a divinity, with a truncated cone-shaped head-dress, surrounded by the double horns. The robe is long, but the whole figure too much mutilated to distinguish the particulars of the costume.

No. 5 is a bracelet of bronze, with carved bull's heads for terminations.

No. 6, A spear or arrow-head.

No. 7, A crescent-shaped implement of ordinary spear metal.

Nos. 8 and 9, Engraved cylinders of agate, exactly like those found in the ruins of Babylon. Cylinders of this description have been known in Europe from time immemorial; and no less than 30 years ago, Mr. John Landseer suggested that they were worn by the Assyrians as amulets, and that they bear the name of the individual, as well as some astrological signs with reference to his birth. Recent discoveries seem to confirm these suggestions.